José Weverton Almeida-Bezerra Viviane Bezerra da Silva (Organizadores)

HEALTH RESEARCH:

current challenges and future perspectives

3



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The book Health research: current challenges and future perspectives 3 addresses various pressing issues in the field of health research. The first chapter reveals that a significant portion of the Brazilian population suffers from oral diseases. However, there is a glaring lack of data regarding individuals with disabilities or special needs who face unique challenges in oral hygiene and access to dental services. This chapter proposes a study to establish a multidisciplinary hospital dental service specifically for these individuals, focusing on physical and financial feasibility. The study, conducted in 2021 and 2022, examined the potential site for implementation and evaluated costs and possible returns using financial research and the Bizagi Modeler® program. The results indicate the service's viability, suggesting it could enhance patient care and increase the hospital's revenue.

In Chapter 2, the accuracy of the Willis method for determining occlusal vertical dimension (OVD) is scrutinized. This method, long used as a reference in occlusal reconstruction, was evaluated with 32 dentate individuals aged 18 to 50. Measurements were taken using a Willis compass, and the findings indicated discrepancies between the traditional method and actual measurements, particularly as physical structures have evolved over decades.

Chapter 3 explores the impact of high-fat diets on immunomediated oral diseases, such as periodontitis and apical periodontitis. Contemporary research indicates that excessive fat intake can trigger systemic inflammatory responses affecting oral health. Chronic inflammation from high-fat diets can lead to elevated levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines and bone resorption mediators. While significant advancements have been made in understanding periodontitis, gaps remain in apical periodontitis research.

Chapter 4 reviews software and hybrid solutions designed to support and rehabilitate older adults. A scoping review based on the Prisma methodology analyzed articles from six major scientific databases published between 2018 and 2023. The analysis revealed that most research in this field originates from Western and Central Europe, China, and parts of South America. The review found that these technological solutions are highly effective in maintaining physical activity among older adults and hold potential for fostering socialization in the digital age.

The fifth chapter examines the interrelationship between microbial resistance and biodiversity conservation, emphasizing its implications for global health and environmental sustainability. The chapter discusses the critical role of antimicrobials in modern medicine and the emerging challenges posed by bacterial resistance, including intrinsic and acquired mechanisms like horizontal gene transfer. The chapter advocates for bioprospecting as a strategy to discover new therapeutic agents and argues that biodiversity conservation can combat microbial resistance by offering alternative treatments.

José Weverton Almeida-Bezerra Viviane Bezerra da Silva

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ANÁLISE DA VIABILIDADE DE UM SERVIÇO ODONTOLÓGICO HOSPITALAR MULTIDISCIPLINAR PARA PESSOAS COM NECESSIDADES ESPECÍFICAS EM UM HOSPITAL UNIVERSITÁRIO DO TOCANTINS Karina Silva Pereira Nicolas Guedes Nunes Maria Luiza de Medeiros Cachina Custódio Leopoldino de Brito Guerra Neto Letícia Amanda Fontes de Morais Lucas Matheus Silva da Penha Jane Francinete Dantas Angelo Roncalli Oliveira Guerra
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CHAPTER 1

ANÁLISE DA VIABILIDADE DE UM SERVIÇO ODONTOLÓGICO HOSPITALAR MULTIDISCIPLINAR PARA PESSOAS COM NECESSIDADES ESPECÍFICAS EM UM HOSPITAL UNIVERSITÁRIO DO TOCANTINS

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RESUMO: Dados do Ministério da Saúde no Brasil informam que grande parte da população brasileira sofre com a presença de doenças na cavidade oral. No entanto, quando o tema acerca de pessoas com deficiência ou necessidades especiais

é abordado, deparamo-nos com uma escassez de dados, embora seja sabido que esse grupo requer uma atenção especial para a saúde bucal. Esses indivíduos enfrentam desafios na higienização e na mastigação, além de enfrentarem restrições significativas no acesso aos serviços de saúde, o que resulta em necessidades odontológicas que podem desencadear complicações e distúrbios sistêmicos. muitas vezes requerendo intervenções hospitalares de alta complexidade. Este trabalho tem como objetivo realizar um estudo de viabilidade físico-financeira para criação de um serviço odontológico hospitalar multidisciplinar para pacientes com deficiências ou necessidades especiais e propor fluxo e protocolo de atendimento do novo servico. Realizou-se um estudo da estrutura física nos anos de 2021 e 2022 a fim de conhecer o local da possível implantação do serviço odontológico no hospital universitário (HU), bem como pesquisa financeira através de sites de domínio público com o intuito de verificar os custos para implantação e o possível retorno monetário do serviço. Elaborou-se um protocolo contendo os critérios para atendimento desses pacientes e utilizando o programa Bizagi Modeler® foi possível

mapear o processo e elaborar o fluxo de atendimento. Os resultados demonstram a possibilidade de aumento do número de pacientes atendidos, a viabilidade econômica e retorno financeiro do serviço. Verificou-se a existência de viabilidade na criação de um serviço odontológico no hospital universitário estudado como potencial recurso para melhorar o aproveitamento de pessoal, tempo e espaço físico e que uma futura implantação do serviço implicará em um incremento do número de pacientes com melhor atendimento à população necessitada, assim como o aumento na captação de recursos para o hospital.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Odontologia; Pessoas com Deficiência; Equipe de Assistência Multidisciplinar.

FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY HOSPITAL DENTAL SERVICE FOR PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS AT A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN TOCANTINS:

ABSTRACT: Data from the Ministry of Health in Brazil inform that a large part of the Brazilian population suffers from the presence of diseases in the oral cavity. However, when the topic of people with disabilities or special needs is addressed, we are faced with a lack of data, although it is known that this group requires special attention to oral health. These individuals face challenges in hygiene and chewing, in addition to facing significant restrictions in access to health services, which results in dental needs that can trigger complications and systemic disorders, often requiring highly complex hospital interventions. This work aims to carry out a physical-financial feasibility study to create a multidisciplinary hospital dental service for patients with disabilities or special needs and propose the flow and service protocol for the new service. A study of the physical structure was carried out in the years 2021 and 2022 in order to know the location of the possible implementation of the dental service in the university hospital (HU), as well as financial research through public domain websites in order to verify the costs for implementation and the possible monetary return on the service. A protocol was created containing the criteria for caring for these patients and using the Bizagi Modeler® program it was possible to map the process and develop the care flow. The results demonstrate the possibility of increasing the number of patients served, the economic viability, and the financial return of the service. It is verified that there is viability in the creation of a dental service in the university hospital studied as a potential resource to improve the use of personnel, time and physical space and that a future implementation of the service will imply an increase in the number of patients with better service to the population in need, as well as an increase in fundraising for the hospital.

KEYWORDS: Dentistry; People with Disabilities; Multidisciplinary Health Team.

INTRODUÇÃO

Pessoas com Deficiência (PcD) ou pessoas com Necessidades Especiais (PNE) são definidas como aquelas que apresentam alguma restrição física, de desenvolvimento, mental, sensorial, comportamental, cognitivo ou emocional que requer controle farmacológico, programas e serviços especializados. Esta condição, que gera o prejuízo ou restrição física, pode ser adquirida ou desenvolvida, podendo causar limitações na performance de atividades cotidianas ou ainda comprometer a qualidade de vida do indivíduo. Na Odontologia, o termo "paciente com necessidades especiais" é utilizado para definir não só a pessoa com deficiência, mas outros indivíduos que tenham a necessidade de um tratamento odontológico individualizado, devido a alguma doença de base (BRASIL, 2009; CALDAS JR. e MACHIAVELLI, 2013).

De acordo com o levantamento de 2010 da SB Brasil, um levantamento epidemiológico que caracteriza as condições dentárias da população brasileira, a maior parte dos indivíduos do país sofre com a presença de doenças bucais, principalmente com a cárie e doença periodontal, muito embora não haja estatística que evidencie tais dados para o público PcD ou PNE (BRASIL, 2012a). Nesse âmbito, se faz necessário ressaltar que pessoas com deficiência podem manifestar riscos elevados para problemas bucais, por apresentarem dificuldade na higienização local, na mastigação, pelo uso de dieta pastosa ou rica em carboidrato ou devido a utilização de medicamentos adocicados que promovem a diminuição do fluxo salivar, além de haver limitações para acesso aos serviços de saúde (ANDRADE e ELEUTÉIO, 2015; MATA et al., 2021).

Vale salientar que para pessoas que apresentam doenças neurológicas ou deficiência física, há fatores que potencializam o comprometimento na qualidade de vida e autonomia (MELO et al., 2020). Ademais, a assistência odontológica a esse grupo populacional pode envolver dificuldades, considerando as limitações apresentadas pelos pacientes, como impedimentos ou limitações de abertura bucal, dificuldade de locomoção ou transporte e a condição socioeconômica da família, assim como pode ocorrer também obstáculos na comunicação e compreensão de comandos. Outros fatores que dificultam o tratamento integral desse público estão relacionados aos profissionais ou aos serviços de saúde bucal, tais como a dificuldade de atendimento em ambiente ambulatorial, manejo dos casos ou capacitação insuficiente (NUNES et al, 2017; MACEDO PEREIRA et al, 2010). A consequência dessa somatória de fatores acarreta o acúmulo e agravamento das necessidades de tratamento, além de desgaste emocional e físico dos pacientes e responsáveis (LARA et al., 2019).

A identificação precoce e correta desses casos que necessitam de atendimento especializado, além de minimizar custos desnecessários ao sistema, viabiliza o percurso terapêutico do paciente na rede de saúde com diminuição do tempo de espera para consultas odontológicas, propiciando, assim, um planejamento adequado de demandas dos serviços de referência (BASTOS, 2015).

Na Rede de Atenção à Saúde Bucal cabe à Atenção Primária em Saúde organizar o acesso da pessoa com deficiência no SUS (Sistema Único de Saúde), definindo ações que garantam o atendimento desses usuários e eventual referência de casos mais complexos para Atenção Especializada e/ou Hospitalar. Respeitando-se as possibilidades de manejo sistêmico e/ou comportamental, os pacientes considerados como especiais devem ser encaminhados para o Centro de Especialidades Odontológicas (CEO) em casos de necessidades de maior complexidade de procedimento ou em situações em que o tratamento não possa ser realizado na unidade básica de saúde, por esgotarem-se as possibilidades de intervenção (BRASIL, 2018). Fica a cargo da Atenção Terciária a realização de tratamentos odontológicos sob anestesia geral/sedação e/ou a condições clínicas que demandem medidas tecnológicas ou medicamentosas, que não estejam disponibilizadas nos CEOs. Esta modalidade de atenção está indicada quando da impossibilidade de realização de tratamento de forma convencional, seja, por dificuldade de manejo do paciente ou por condição clínica que o contraindique (BASTOS, 2015).

A portaria GM/MS nº 793, de 24/04/2012, instituiu a Rede de Cuidados à Pessoa com Deficiência (RCPD) no âmbito do SUS, contemplando ações de saúde bucal nos estados e municípios. Com o objetivo de garantir acesso e atendimento odontológico irrestrito às Pessoas com Deficiência, o artigo 22°, seção III, versa: "ampliar o acesso às urgências e emergências odontológicas, bem como ao atendimento sob sedação ou anestesia geral, adequando centros cirúrgicos e equipes para este fim" (BRASIL, 2012).

Dentre os desafios existentes para a prestação dos serviços ao público em questão, se faz necessário a realização de planejamentos mais direcionados, visto que há possibilidade de indicações de tratamento odontológico sob uso de sedação ou anestesia geral, seja por motivos de natureza física ou psicológica do paciente. Nesses casos, a maioria das pessoas que necessitam de atendimento odontológico em ambiente hospitalar são submetidos a procedimentos invasivos, no entanto, a possibilidade de atendimento odontológico sob o uso de anestesia geral ou sedação em ambiente hospitalar resulta na integralidade da assistência a esse segmento populacional (MATA et al., 2021).

As indicações para o tratamento odontológico sob sedação e/ou anestesia geral são de natureza médica, mental ou psicológica, incluindo a deficiência intelectual, limitações físicas, distúrbios de movimento, transtornos comportamentais e doenças crônicas. Nas últimas décadas tem ocorrido no Brasil um esforço para organização da assistência à saúde bucal das PcD/PNE, considerando desde a atenção primária até o atendimento sob sedação e/ou anestesia geral em nível hospitalar, fortalecendo assim a Política Nacional de Saúde da Pessoa com Deficiência (SANTOS et al., 2015; ANDRADE e ELEUTÉIO, 2015).

Para promover atendimento integral e resolutivo às pessoas com deficiência que necessitam de orientação, prevenção, cuidados ou assistência à saúde bucal pelo SUS, a equipe de Saúde Bucal deve estar adequadamente capacitada para acolher, prestar assistência às queixas, orientar para exames complementares, acompanhar a evolução de

cada caso e realizar a referência e contrarreferência dos pacientes da rede de atenção à saúde quando for necessário (THEISS et al., 2022).

O presente trabalho teve como objetivo realizar um estudo de viabilidade físicofinanceira para criação de um serviço odontológico hospitalar multidisciplinar para pacientes com deficiências ou necessidades especiais e propor de fluxo e protocolo de atendimento do novo serviço a ser implantado no Hospital de Doenças Tropicais da Universidade Federal do Tocantins.

Este estudo oferece uma nova perspectiva para a resolução de um problema específico. O tema escolhido surgiu da necessidade vivenciada na prática diária pelo serviço de Odontologia do Hospital de Doenças Tropicais da Universidade Federal do Tocantins (HDT-UFT), considerando que diversos pacientes atendidos, especialmente aqueles que apresentam deficiência ou necessidades especiais, que necessitam de atendimento odontológico mais complexo não conseguem concluir seu tratamento na rede de atenção à saúde em Araguaína-TO, o que acarreta prejuízos físicos, tanto bucais quanto sistêmicos, além dos emocionais.

Nesse contexto, buscando também preencher uma lacuna também com implicações práticas, a oferta de um serviço odontológico hospitalar multidisciplinar no Hospital de Doenças Tropicais do Tocantins que atenda às necessidades dos usuários é importante para além do aspecto assistencial, mas também no aspecto educacional, visto ser papel fundamental de um Hospital Universitário a realização de um trabalho multidisciplinar integralizado pautado na resolução de casos e tratamentos eficientes para a população atendida.

METODOLOGIA

Análise da estrutura física e recursos humanos

Com o intuito de estudar a proposta de criação do serviço foi realizado um levantamento nos anos de 2021 e 2022 para conhecer a realidade local acerca da estrutura física, equipamentos e pessoal existentes, assim como os investimentos necessários e retorno financeiro para a instituição. A pesquisa da estrutura física e pessoal foi realizada através do sítio informativo do hospital, onde constam as escalas de serviço, lotação de pessoal, protocolos, manuais e procedimentos operacionais padrão dos serviços e notícias. Através desta pesquisa foi possível obter os dados necessários sobre as instalações e os profissionais disponíveis, assim como os equipamentos disponíveis.

Para a pesquisa dos valores a serem investidos foi realizada busca na rede de internet através do Portal de Compras do Governo Federal dos valores dos equipamentos, materiais e instrumentais necessários para a realização do atendimento odontológico multidisciplinar para os pacientes com deficiência ou necessidades especiais no Hospital Universitário (HU).

Para estimar e o retorno financeiro dos atendimentos foi realizada busca através da tabela de valores SIGTAP (Sistema de Gerenciamento da Tabela de Procedimentos e Medicamentos OPM do SUS) de forma a identificar os valores a serem pagos e a estimativa de captação de recursos de acordo com a capacidade técnica de atendimento (estrutura e equipe disponíveis). O SIGTAP é uma ferramenta desenvolvida pelo Ministério da Saúde do Brasil para gerenciar e atualizar a tabela de procedimentos, medicamentos e órteses, próteses e materiais especiais (OPM) utilizados no Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS).

A tabela do SIGTAP contém códigos, descrições, valores e outras informações relacionadas aos procedimentos, medicamentos e materiais utilizados no âmbito do SUS. Esses códigos são utilizados para identificar e registrar as ações realizadas pelos profissionais de saúde, facilitando a gestão, o controle e a avaliação dos serviços de saúde prestados à população.

O SIGTAP é uma ferramenta fundamental para diversos processos dentro do SUS, tais como:

- Faturamento de serviços: Os códigos são utilizados para registrar os procedimentos realizados, permitindo que os serviços prestados sejam faturados junto ao sistema de saúde.
- Planejamento e gestão: As informações contidas na tabela do SIGTAP são utilizadas para o planejamento, monitoramento e avaliação dos serviços de saúde, auxiliando na gestão dos recursos e na definição de políticas públicas.
- Padronização: O SIGTAP contribui para a padronização dos procedimentos e serviços de saúde em todo o país, facilitando a comunicação e a troca de informações entre os diferentes entes federativos e unidades de saúde.

O Centro Cirúrgico, local de referência para os atendimentos odontológicos complexos, pode ser definido como um conjunto de áreas e instalações destinadas à realização de procedimentos anestésicos-cirúrgicos e recuperação anestésica, de forma a prover segurança e conforto para o paciente e equipe. O local tem como finalidades:

- Prestar assistência integral aos pacientes durante o período perioperatório, proporcionando condições mínimas indispensáveis para realização dos atos anestésicos e cirúrgicos;
- II. Proporcionar ambiente físico adequado, materiais e recursos humanos em condições técnicas, assépticas e seguras ao paciente e a equipe cirúrgica;
- III. Gerenciar materiais e equipamentos necessários ao atendimento dos pacientes submetidos a procedimentos cirúrgicos e/ou diagnósticos;
- IV. Garantir um atendimento seguro e de qualidade a todos os pacientes que forem submetidos a procedimentos anestésico-cirúrgicos.

O Centro Cirúrgico do Hospital de Doenças Tropicais da Universidade Federal do Tocantins (HDT-UFT), instituição filiada à Rede da Empresa Brasileira de Serviços Hospitalares (EBSERH) conta com duas salas cirúrgicas, sala de recuperação pós-

anestésica com três leitos, sala para preparo do paciente ambulatorial e sala de equipamentos e farmácia, distribuídas em mais de 270 m², sendo recentemente reformado e reinaugurado em 2021.

Área de atuação	Quantidade	Leitos
Sala de Cirurgia	2	2
Sala de Recuperação	1	3
Sala de Preparo	1	1

Quadro 1 - Estrutura Física do Centro Cirúrgico do HDT-UFT

Fonte: Elaboração própria (2022)

Profissional	Quantitativo
Médico Anestesiologista	2
Cirurgião-Dentista	3
Enfermeiro	6
Técnico em Saúde Bucal	1
Técnico em enfermagem	13

Quadro 2 - Recursos Humanos disponíveis para atuação no Centro Cirúrgico do Hospital Fonte: Elaboração própria (2022)

Elaboração do protocolo e fluxo de atendimento

Para a proposição do serviço foi elaborado um protocolo contendo os critérios para atendimento desses pacientes no serviço odontológico multidisciplinar para os pacientes com deficiência ou necessidades especiais no Hospital Universitário. Suplementarmente, utilizando o programa Bizagi Modeler® foi possível mapear o processo e elaborar o fluxo de atendimento, com o intuito de reduzir custos e acelerar o atendimento. O Bizagi Modeler® é uma ferramenta de modelagem de processos que permite aos usuários criar, visualizar e documentar fluxos de trabalho de forma intuitiva e colaborativa. Ele oferece recursos para desenhar diagramas de processos usando notações padrão, como BPMN (Business Process Model and Notation), e facilita a análise, otimização e comunicação de processos de negócios.

No contexto do estudo, o Bizagi Modeler® foi utilizado com os seguintes propósitos:

 Modelagem do Processo: utilizamos para mapear o processo de atendimento odontológico em centro cirúrgico de pessoas com deficiência. Isso incluiu identificar todas as etapas do processo, desde o agendamento da consulta até a conclusão do tratamento, e documentar as interações entre os profissionais de saúde e os pacientes.

- Identificação de Pontos de Melhoria: Com o processo mapeado, pudemos analisar o fluxo de trabalho e identificar oportunidades de melhoria. Isso incluiu a eliminação de etapas redundantes, a otimização do tempo de espera dos pacientes e a introdução de práticas que melhorem a acessibilidade e a qualidade do atendimento para pessoas com deficiência.
- Visualização e Comunicação: O Bizagi Modeler® permitiu a visualização do processo de atendimento proposto de forma clara e compreensível. Isso pode facilitar a apresentação da proposta para os gestores do HU e a comunicação com outras partes interessadas, como profissionais de saúde, gestores de saúde e pacientes, e ajuda a obter feedback e apoio para a implementação das mudancas.

A elaboração do protocolo foi realizada baseando-se no protocolo básico de atendimento em centro cirúrgico elaborado no fórum de atendimento odontológico a pacientes com necessidades especiais (Theiss *et al.*, 2022). De acordo com os autores, dentre as indicações para atendimento odontológico hospitalar estão:

- Pacientes com necessidades especiais que, após algumas tentativas de atendimento na atenção primária ou secundária, não permitiram procedimentos;
- Pacientes que apresentam comprometimento sistêmico severo que necessitem de recursos indisponíveis no serviço anterior;
- Inviabilidade de realização dos procedimentos odontológicos por difícil gerenciamento do comportamento e por apresentar muitas necessidades de tratamentos acumuladas, cujo deslocamento para o tratamento seja muito difícil e dispendioso;
- Pacientes com movimentos involuntários que coloquem em risco a sua integridade física e da equipe odontológica;
- Pessoas com lesões neurológicas, síndromes e transtorno comportamental, cujo gerenciamento do comportamento não obteve sucesso para atendimento em ambulatório;
- Paciente com deficiência mental ou outros comprometimentos que não responde a comandos;
- Pessoas com alterações sistêmicas que apresentem alto risco de atendimento odontológico em ambiente ambulatorial;
- Pessoas com deficiência sensorial e física quando associados a distúrbios de comportamento;
- Pessoa com deficiência neurológica grave;
- Doenças degenerativas do sistema nervoso central;
- Paciente autista em grau de severidade que impossibilite o atendimento ambulatorial;

- Transtornos psiguiátricos: síndrome do pânico, distúrbios de ansiedade;
- Patologias sistêmicas crônicas e endócrino-metabólicas (ex. imunossuprimidos/ imunodeprimidos, gestação de alto risco, discrasias sanguíneas, hepatopatas em fase de tratamento medicamentoso, obesos e pacientes que serão submetidos à cirurgia bariátrica, entre outros);
- Alterações genéticas;
- Atendimentos cirúrgicos de urgência (drenagem de abscesso, trauma).

RESULTADOS

Viabilidade físico-financeira

Analisando a possibilidade da implantação do novo serviço para atendimento odontológico complexo de pessoas com deficiência, com base na metodologia para investigação da viabilidade econômica e retorno financeiro que foi realizada por meio de um levantamento dos valores pagos, através de consulta à tabela SIGTAP foi então preparada uma prospecção de possíveis atendimentos, de acordo com a carga horária atual dos profissionais de Odontologia do HDT-UFT e disponibilidade de sala no centro cirúrgico.

Procedimentos e Valores

Acerca dos procedimentos que não são realizados ainda no HU e poderão sê-los através da implantação deste serviço, deverá ser feito o lançamento de procedimento odontológico principal para faturamento. O procedimento odontológico principal para PNE/PcD é descrito na tabela unificada do Sistema de Gerenciamento da Tabela de Procedimentos, Medicamentos e Órtese, Prótese e Materiais do SUS (SIGTAP) como aquele que consiste em procedimentos odontológicos realizados em ambiente hospitalar, sob sedação e/ou anestesia geral, em usuários que apresentem uma ou mais limitações temporárias ou permanentes, de ordem intelectual, física, sensorial e/ou emocional que o impeça de ser submetido a um atendimento odontológico convencional. Esse procedimento é caracterizado como procedimento principal que gera a emissão de Autorização de Internação Hospitalar (AIH) com o Código Brasileiro de Ocupação (CBO) do cirurgião-dentista.

A tabela SIGTAP possui apenas 01 procedimento odontológico principal para PNE/PcD que possa autorizar o preenchimento e lançamento de uma AIH (Portaria nº 1.032 de 05/05/2010). O CID (Código Internacional de Doenças) a ser preenchido na AIH deverá ser o Z 741 - Necessidade de assistência com cuidados pessoais. Ao informar o procedimento 04.14.02.041-3 referente ao Tratamento Odontológico para Pessoa com Necessidades Especiais, será obrigatório o registro dos procedimentos secundários realizados compatíveis com o procedimento principal.

Os valores compreendem \$22,66 do Serviço Hospitalar e \$39,39 do Serviço Profissional, totalizando \$62,06, já incluso o valor da anestesia. Ademais, é compatível com procedimentos odontológicos secundários (da carteira de serviços da atenção primária) e procedimentos especiais (da carteira de serviços de média complexidade/ atenção especializada), sendo que a realização desses últimos também gera pagamento. Dessa forma, a realização dos procedimentos odontológicos em si (profilaxia, raspagem, restaurações, exodontias, radiografias, etc.) poderão ser lançados como procedimentos secundários, podendo também serem fonte de receita, quando previsto o repasse de valores pela tabela SUS.

Para o lançamento de procedimentos secundários realizados em ambiente hospitalar devem ser registrados e informados no Sistema de Informações Hospitalares (SIH), independente do motivo que gerou a internação, e não mais apenas os realizados em Pacientes com Necessidades Especiais (código principal 04.14.02.041-3) podendo ser lançado mesmo que a AIH tenha sido preenchido por um médico.

Além desses procedimentos, o seguinte código poderá ser utilizado nas consultas e avaliações: 03.01.01.017-0 - Consulta/Avaliação em Paciente Internado. Esse procedimento consiste na visita de evolução diária do cirurgião-dentista assistente ou de especialista para emitir parecer (interconsulta) e é realizada junto ao leito. Nos casos de emissão de parecer, deve-se registrar uma consulta para cada parecer, conforme o CBO do CD que prestou o atendimento. Caso o paciente fique internado em período que abrange mais de uma competência, os procedimentos especiais e secundários devem ser repetidos tantas vezes quantas tenham sido as competências em que as consultas/procedimentos foram realizadas. A Portaria nº 526, de 24 de junho de 2020, publicada dia 02/07/2020 no Diário Oficial da União pelo Ministério da Saúde, incluiu alguns procedimentos que podem ter como instrumento de registro a AIH e podem ser preenchidos pelo CD.

Equipe e Insumos

A constituição mínima de uma equipe de odontologia de referência deve ser de 01 cirurgião-dentista (CD), 01 técnico em saúde bucal (TSB) e/ou auxiliar de saúde bucal (ASB). Atualmente, a equipe de Odontologia do HDT-UFT conta com três Cirurgiãs-Dentistas e uma técnica em Saúde Bucal. As CD's trabalham em regime de plantão de 12x36 horas e durante os plantões são despendidas, em média, 4 horas para atendimento aos pacientes internados, 4 horas para atendimentos ambulatoriais (em dias úteis), 1 hora de descanso e 3 horas para atividades administrativas (evoluções, elaboração de documentos referentes processos de contratações e compra de materiais, padronização de produtos de saúde, revisão e elaboração de Procedimentos Operacionais Padrão e protocolos, bem como participação em reuniões). Sendo assim, a partir da implantação do atendimento a pacientes em centro cirúrgico, os plantões odontológicos poderão ser mais

bem aproveitados, visto que durante os finais de semana não há demanda ambulatorial. Dessa forma, poderiam ser adicionados ao menos dois atendimentos odontológicos semanais em centro cirúrgico, trazendo, além do imenso benefício para o usuário atendido, o retorno financeiro de \$6.455.07 anuais.

O hospital já apresenta em seu corpo clínico equipe odontológica e possui infraestrutura específica montada para atendimento e realização de procedimentos odontológicos.

Ademais, serão utilizados instrumentos manuais e rotatórios, fotopolimerizador, amalgamador, aspirador de secreções, equipamento para raspagem com ultrassom, abridores de boca e todo material de consumo e instrumentais utilizados na realização de procedimentos odontológicos já adquiridos para uso em ambulatório. No quadro 3 é possível observar a lista de equipamentos, instrumentais e insumos necessários para a realização de atendimento odontológico para pessoas com deficiência ou necessidade especial em centro cirúrgico. Para ampliar o atendimento e instalação do serviço, além da estrutura, insumos e equipe já existentes, apenas a aquisição de um consultório odontológico portátil, com um custo médio de \$2.266,54, será necessária, uma vez que os demais equipamentos já fazem parte do parque tecnológico e instrumental do hospital.

Equipamentos	Instrumentais e Materiais Permanentes	Insumos
Amalgamador	Instrumentais de endodontia	Hidróxido de cálcio
Fotopolimerizador	Instrumentais de periodontia	Ionômero de vidro
Aparelho de laser	Instrumentais cirúrgicos	Papel carbono
Caneta de alta rotação	Instrumentais de dentísitca	Cimento obturador provisório
Ponta reta	Espátulas	Ácido fósfórico 37%
Contra ângulo	Jogo clínico	Esponja hemostática absorvível
Micromotor de bancada	Abridores de boca	Lanterna elétrica de cabeça
Equipo odontológico portátil	Brocas cirúrgicas	Hipoclorito de sódio
Bisturi elétrico	Brocas para remoção de cárie	Resina composta fotopolimerizável
	Placa de vidro	Selante fotopolimerizável
	Bisturi reto e circular	Fluoreto de sódio
	Bandeja metálica	Solução hemostática
		Tira de poliéster
		Anestésico tópico
		Anestésico injetável com vasoconstritor
		Sugador cirúrgico descartável
		Raspador lingual
		Agulha gengival odontológica
		Lâminas para bisturi

Quadro 3 - Materiais Odontológicos Necessários

Fonte: Elaboração própria (2022)

Protocolo de atendimento odontológico à pessoa com deficiência no HDT-UFT

O protocolo desenvolvido se caracteriza por ser uma ferramenta de trabalho que contempla um conjunto de parâmetros e foi confeccionado com o objetivo de padronizar, construir, adequar e aprimorar os instrumentos necessários à atuação do cirurgião-dentista e equipe para atendimento odontológico em centro cirúrgico. Apresenta, ainda, um conjunto de princípios e recomendações elaborados para facilitar a tomada de decisão apropriada na atenção aos pacientes, em situações específicas. Ressalta-se que a decisão técnicocientífica deve ser sempre aliada ao potencial de ser executado, especialmente quando se refere aos pacientes com deficiência ou necessidades especiais, pois a dificuldade de atendimento a estes usuários é acentuada, na maioria das vezes, pela presença de extremas limitações comportamentais (CALDAS JR. e MACHIAVELLI, 2013).

Para serem atendidos no Hospital de Doenças Tropicais da Universidade Federal do Tocantins, os pacientes deverão preferencialmente constituir o rol de pacientes com perfil de atendimento para o hospital e/ou serem regulados através do gestor estadual ou municipal, conforme contratualização.

Protocolo para Realização de Atendimento Odontológico Sob Anestesia Geral

A anestesia geral é um recurso adicional, e em algumas situações, ela pode ou deve ser instituída para o tratamento odontológico de pacientes com necessidades especiais. A realização do tratamento odontológico, quando possível, deve ser ambulatorial com a participação de equipe multiprofissional e interdisciplinar, diminuindo consideravelmente os riscos inerentes à própria hospitalização, administração dos agentes anestésicos gerais, como também dos custos totais desse procedimento. A indicação da anestesia geral para o tratamento odontológico deve seguir o planejamento.

O Conselho Federal de Medicina determinou por meio da portaria nº. 852, de 04/10/1978, sobre pacientes a serem submetidos à anestesia geral para tratamento odontológico por cirurgiões-dentistas: a anestesia geral somente poderá ser realizada por médico anestesista, em ambiente hospitalar, sendo que o hospital deve dispor de condições indispensáveis de segurança, comuns a ambientes cirúrgicos. A portaria determina, ainda, ser atentatória à ética a solicitação e/ou a realização de anestesia geral em consultório ou ambulatório, devendo, portanto, ser administrada por médico anestesista em ambiente hospitalar, por este possuir recursos no caso de ocorrer qualquer eventualidade. O responsável pelo paciente é o médico anestesista, em qualquer circunstância, inclusive perante o Instituto Médico Legal.

Conforme resolução 172/91 do Conselho Federal de Odontologia o cirurgião-dentista pode operar pacientes submetidos a qualquer um dos meios de anestesia geral, desde que sejam atendidas as exigências cautelares recomendadas para o seu emprego, ou seja, a anestesia geral é feita pelo médico anestesista em ambiente hospitalar. Afirma ainda que o

cirurgião-dentista pode executar trabalhos profissionais em pacientes sob anestesia geral quando esta for executada por médico especialista em ambiente hospitalar, que disponha das indispensáveis condições comuns ao ambiente cirúrgico.

Indicações da Anestesia Geral para Tratamento Odontológico

As indicações da anestesia geral em pacientes com necessidades especiais baseiam-se em três fatores fundamentais:

- Condições clínicas: paciente com severo comprometimento físico, distúrbio neuromotor, neuropsicomotor ou deficiência mental do tipo severa ou profunda.
- Condições bucais: tratamento odontológico muito extenso, extração de dente não irrompido, biópsias, extrações múltiplas, hiperplasias, cistos, tumores e cirurgias de porte maior.
- Condições comportamentais: pacientes extremamente ansiosos, não cooperativos por problemas cognitivos, distúrbios comportamentais ou psiquiátricos, demências e procedimentos cirúrgicos em crianças.
- Outras condições: necessidades de tratamento odontológicos acumuladas em pacientes residentes em áreas afastadas, que não possuem esse tipo de atendimento.

Elaboração do plano de tratamento

A elaboração do plano de tratamento tem como objetivo a organização e racionalização dos procedimentos, diminuindo a possibilidade de imprevistos e atrasos, assim como mudanças necessárias durante a execução do tratamento.

Anamnese: informações do paciente, história médica odontológica pregressa e atual, exames complementares e pareceres médicos necessários. 2- Exame bucal diagnóstico: exame clínico e radiográfico quando possível. 3- Interação equipe odontológica e anestesista: discussão do tempo de duração da anestesia de acordo com a natureza e o volume do trabalho a ser realizado. Quando não for possível realizar exame bucal e plano de tratamento detalhado, eles serão feitos com o paciente já sob anestesia geral.

O plano de tratamento é pautado no planejamento do atendimento e composto pelas fases pré-operatória, transoperatória e pós-operatória que também contempla a manutenção ou continuidade do tratamento.

Equipe

A equipe multidisciplinar deverá ser composta por: Médico anestesista; Equipe odontológica: A equipe odontológica deverá ser formada, preferencialmente, por dois cirurgiões-dentistas (CDs) e um a dois auxiliares de saúde bucal (ASB) ou técnicos em saúde bucal (TSB) e Equipe de enfermagem.

Condutas pré-operatórias

A conduta pré-operatória é caracterizada como a avaliação, detecção da necessidade de atendimento em centro cirúrgico e planejamento do atendimento, constituindo assim a primeira e segunda consulta odontológica, bem como a consulta pré operatória com o médico anestesista.

Primeira Consulta Odontológica

Deve ser realizada sempre anamnese prévia. As solicitações de radiografias (panorâmica e periapicais) ocorrerão sempre que possível. Na oportunidade devem ser solicitados os exames que se fizerem necessários, tais como: Hemograma completo, Coagulograma completo, Glicemia em jejum, Tipagem sanguínea (em caso de discrasias sanguíneas ou doenças hematológicas), Sódio, Potássio, Uréia, Creatinina, Radiografia de tórax (indicado para pacientes acima de 40 anos de idade, ou com histórico de doença pulmonar crônica, pneumonia, tabagismo, dentre outros), Eletrocardiograma, Parecer cardiológico (quando necessário), Outros exames ou pareceres (quando necessário). Para o atendimento odontológico em centro cirúrgico dos pacientes sob anestesia geral é necessário que todos os exames solicitados apresentam valores dentro do padrão de normalidade para possibilitar a realização dos procedimentos de forma segura.

Segunda Consulta Odontológica

É a consulta para avaliação dos exames, planejamento do tratamento e agendamento do centro cirúrgico. Deve ser realizado o preenchimento do consentimento esclarecido e assinatura do responsável legal pelo paciente.

O preenchimento do pedido de internação e marcação da cirurgia deve ser realizado nessa etapa também. É desejável encaminhar o paciente para o ambulatório pré-anestésico com os resultados dos exames. O apoio clínico do anestesiologista é importante nas fases pré-operatória, transcirúrgica e pós-operatório.

Consulta Pré-Operatória com Anestesista

Os objetivos da visita pré-operatória, realizado pelo médico anestesista devem ser: Identificar condições clínicas que podem ser melhoradas antes da cirurgia; Identificar condições clínicas que podem orientar a escolha da anestesia; Verificar necessidade de monitorização especial durante ou após cirurgia; Avaliar a necessidade de medicação pré-operatória; Estabelecer relação de confiança; Diminuir o medo e ansiedade; Educar e instruir o paciente ou responsável.

Condutas Trans Operatórias

O paciente deve estar em jejum absoluto durante as doze horas que precedem a anestesia geral. Indica-se o período matinal como ideal.

1. Paciente e responsável apresentam-se na sala de internação. 2- O paciente é encaminhado para o centro cirúrgico. 3- Caso necessário, será realizada medicação pré-anestésica pelo anestesista com a finalidade de diminuir a ansiedade. 4- Se o paciente não chegar sedado ao centro cirúrgico, será solicitada a ajuda daquele que tem maior grau de afetividade no acompanhamento até a sala cirúrgica. Após a indução anestésica o acompanhante deixa a sala. 5- Paramentação da equipe. 6- Preparo da mesa e equipamentos odontológicos: A montagem da mesa e verificação dos equipamentos odontológicos deverão ser realizadas pelo Cirurgião-Dentista e/ou por sua auxiliar. 7- Preparo do campo operatório, antissepsia intra e extra-oral. 8- Colocação dos campos operatórios estéreis. 9- Aspiração e colocação do tampão orofaríngeo. 10- Uso de abridores de boca para manter e facilitar o tratamento preventivo/reabilitador/cirúrgico.

Tratamento odontológico

É importante considerar as condições do paciente para planejar da melhor forma possível o tratamento restaurador e cirúrgico. Podem ser necessárias intervenções menos conservadoras (exodontias parciais ou totais), em detrimento às reabilitadoras (endodontia, dentística restauradora e prótese).

Anestesia infiltrativa com vasoconstrictor para diminuir a quantidade de anestésico aplicado, facilitando a recuperação pós-cirúrgica e, em casos de cirurgia, diminuir o sangramento. (informar a administração do anestésico local ao anestesista). 2- Periodontia. 3- Restaurações e aplicações de selantes e flúor.
 4- Exodontias e outros atos cirúrgicos. 5- Sutura com fio reabsorvível, quando possível e necessário. 6- Limpeza do campo operatório com soro fisiológico.
 7- Comunicação ao anestesista o término dos procedimentos odontológicos.
 8- Aspiração e inspeção final.
 9- Remoção do tampão orofaríngeo.
 10- Acompanhamento do despertar do paciente e sua remoção para sala de recuperação.

Cuidados pós-operatórios

1. Paciente é encaminhado para a sala ou leito de recuperação. 2- Preenchimento das fichas do prontuário: relatório da cirurgia e prescrições pós-operatórias. 3- Orientação ao responsável sobre os cuidados pós-operatórios, medicações e marcação do retorno ao ambulatório. 4- Alta hospitalar, com o paciente plenamente recuperado, após alta do anestesista. Geralmente concedida no mesmo dia do procedimento, desde que o paciente esteja em perfeitas condições de saúde bucal e sistêmica.

Manutenção do Tratamento Odontológico

- O retorno do paciente ao consultório deve ser planejado segundo suas necessidades individuais.
- Os retornos periódicos são importantes para a dessensibilização do paciente quanto aos tratamentos preventivos e curativos futuros. Nesses retornos é estabelecido um vínculo maior entre paciente/família/profissional.

FLUXO DE ATENDIMENTO ODONTOLÓGICO À PESSOA COM DEFICIÊNCIA NO HDT-UFT

O fluxo elaborado para implantação do novo serviço foi preparado de acordo com o funcionamento atual do setor onde serão desenvolvidos os atendimentos e dos profissionais que estarão envolvidos no processo encontra-se ilustrado na Figura 1. Na sequência, há a exposição de recortes do fluxo contendo as explicações das etapas.

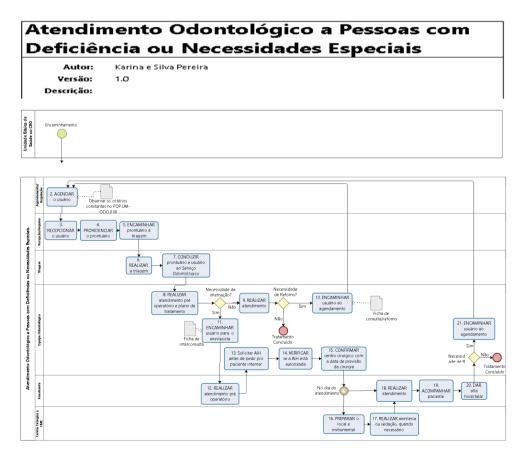
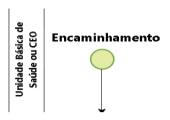


Figura 1 - Fluxo do Atendimento Odontológico a Pessoas com Deficiência ou Necessidades Especiais no HDT-UFT

Fonte: Elaboração própria (2022)

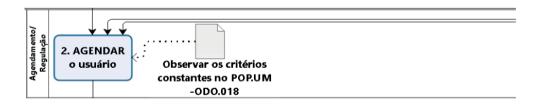
O evento de início, caracterizado como o elemento utilizado para representar a ocorrência do fato inicial do processo marcando o ponto onde origina o processo, se dará através do encaminhamento do usuário pela rede de saúde ao serviço de odontologia do HDT-UFT.



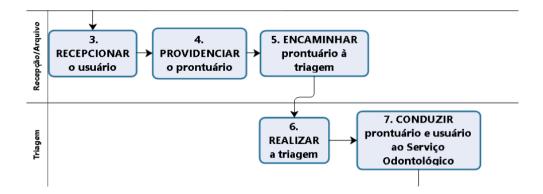
Logo após, através do gestor contratualizado, o usuário será encaminhado ao hospital para realizar o agendamento.



A partir do passo número 2, as atividades acontecem internamente no HDT-UFT, iniciando com o agendamento do usuário. Para realizar o agendamento, o serviço verificará se o caso apresenta os critérios para agendamento ao serviço de odontologia conforme documento regulamentador em vigência.



No dia do atendimento, o usuário chegará ao hospital e deverá dirigir-se ao balcão de recepção. Após a recepção do usuário e abertura de ficha, esse será encaminhado à triagem, onde passará por triagem com a equipe de enfermagem. Logo depois, será encaminhado ao local onde aguardará a equipe de odontologia chamá-lo para atendimento.



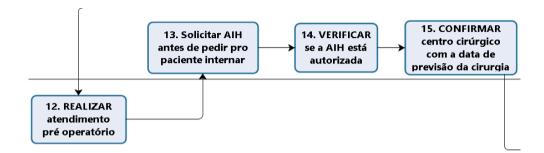
A equipe odontológica ficará responsável pelo atendimento pré operatório, avaliação, elaboração de plano de tratamento e tratamento do usuário.

Caso o usuário não tenha critério para a realização de procedimentos odontológicos em centro cirúrgico através da necessidade de internação, esse receberá o atendimento a nível ambulatorial em consultório odontológico, da forma que acontece atualmente. Se o usuário tiver necessidade de retornar ao serviço, ele será encaminhado ao agendamento. Caso não haja necessidade de retorno, o tratamento odontológico do paciente será considerado concluído.

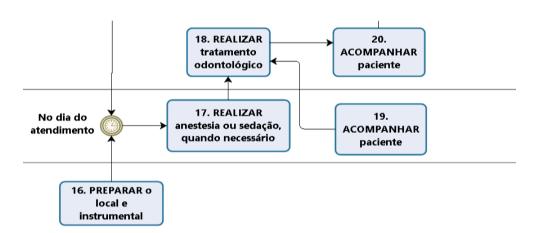
Se houver indicação e necessidade de internação, após avaliação odontológica, a equipe realizará o encaminhamento do usuário para consulta com médico anestesista.



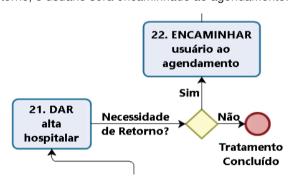
Após a realização do atendimento pré-operatório pelo médico anestesista, a equipe odontológica ficará responsável por solicitar a autorização de internação hospitalar (AIH) antes da internação do paciente, verificar se a AIH está autorizada e confirmar o centro cirúrgico com data e horário de previsão do procedimento.



No dia do atendimento, a equipe do centro cirúrgico e CME (Central de Material Esterilizado) deverá preparar o local e instrumental necessário ao atendimento. Em seguida, o anestesista realizará a sedação ou anestesia geral, quando necessário, e o cirurgião-dentista fará o tratamento odontológico planejado. O usuário será observado e acompanhado pelos profissionais durante e após a realização do tratamento odontológico.



O usuário receberá alta hospitalar, quando possível e se não houver necessidade de retorno ao serviço, este terá o seu tratamento odontológico concluído. Caso haja necessidade de retorno, o usuário será encaminhado ao agendamento.



BENEFÍCIOS PARA OS USUÁRIOS

- Curto Prazo:
- · Acesso Melhorado ao Atendimento Odontológico
- · Qualidade do Atendimento Aprimorada
- Redução do Tempo de Espera

Médio Prazo:

- Melhoria da Saúde Bucal: os usuários podem experimentar uma melhoria significativa em sua saúde bucal ao longo do tempo, o que pode levar a uma redução nas doenças e complicações odontológicas.
- Prevenção de Problemas Futuros: Intervenções preventivas identificadas e implementadas como resultado do estudo podem ajudar os usuários a evitar problemas odontológicos futuros, reduzindo assim a necessidade de tratamentos mais invasivos ou caros.
- Satisfação do Paciente

Longo Prazo:

- Melhoria da Qualidade de Vida: Com uma saúde bucal melhorada e a prevenção de problemas odontológicos, os usuários podem experimentar uma melhor qualidade de vida a longo prazo, com menos dor, desconforto e limitações relacionadas à saúde bucal.
- Redução dos Custos de Saúde: A prevenção de problemas odontológicos e a promoção da saúde bucal podem levar a uma redução nos custos de saúde a longo prazo, tanto para os usuários quanto para o sistema de saúde como um todo.
- Impacto Social e Econômico: Melhorias na saúde bucal dos usuários podem ter impactos positivos mais amplos na sociedade, incluindo benefícios econômicos devido a uma população mais saudável e produtiva, bem como benefícios sociais relacionados à autoestima e inclusão social.

CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

Baseado no estudo e levantamento realizados verifica-se a existência de viabilidade técnica e financeira na criação de um serviço odontológico no hospital universitário estudado como potencial recurso para melhorar o aproveitamento de pessoal, tempo e espaço físico.

Conclui-se também que ao implantar o serviço, adotando o protocolo elaborado, haverá possibilidade de um aumento no número de pacientes tratados e produção multiprofissional, que pode acarretar melhor atendimento na área, assim como ampliação no faturamento e captação de recursos para o hospital.

Considerando o aspecto educacional, com a criação do serviço haverá amplificação do campo de estudo no hospital, proporcionando aos acadêmicos e residentes o aprendizado e realização de um trabalho multidisciplinar integralizado, pautado na resolução de casos de forma ágil e eficiente.

A estruturação do serviço odontológico no HDT-UFT atenderá as necessidades das pessoas com deficiência ou necessidades especiais que precisam de assistência odontológica complexa na região de Araguaína-TO, contribuindo para o desenvolvimento de tratamentos completos e redução de necessidades odontológicas para a população atendida.

Devido ao escopo do estudo e apesar dos esforços para mitigar vieses, é importante reconhecer que eles podem ter influenciado os resultados. Sendo assim, uma investigação longitudinal e a averiguação de variáveis adicionais que não foram abordadas neste estudo pode ajudar a elucidar aspectos não considerados anteriormente, permitindo uma compreensão mais abrangente.

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CHAPTER 2

OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION: AN ANALYSIS OF THE ACCURACY OF THE WILLIS METHOD

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Professor at Health Science School -Universidade do Vale do Itajaí (UNIVALI), SC. Brazil ABSTRACT: Purpose: The accuracy of the Willis method in determining the occlusal vertical dimension was evaluated. The subjects were 32 dentate individuals attending the occlusion clinic of the dentistry course at the Universidade do Vale do Itaiaí. Santa Catarina. Brazil. Materials and methods: The survey was conducted with patients between 18 and 50 years old. Measurements of the middle third and lower third of the face were taken with a Willis compass and recorded in the clinical records for analysis based on statements made by Willis regarding proportionality. This method has been used since its introduction in the 1930s as a clinical reference in occlusal reconstruction; however, it effectiveness has been challenged considering that changes in the physical structure of individuals in recent decades has occurred. The average of these measurements differed from the values given in the method recommended by Willis. The sample had a predominance of females and the average age of the patients studied was 30 years old. Results: The average measurement taken from the outer corner of the eye to the labial commissure was larger than the average measured distance from the base of the nose to the base of the mentum (habitual maximum intercuspation – HMI). **Conclusions:** Within the limitations of this study, it was concluded that the Willis method is not completely reliable for use as the only form of measurement for the proper reestablishment of the occlusal vertical dimension. **KEYWORDS:** Vertical dimension. Dental occlusion.

INTRODUCTION

The measurement of the lower third of the face, as the distance between two points, the first in the maxilla and the second in the jaw, selected in the vertical plane, is known as the vertical dimension and it is divided into two types: occlusal vertical dimension (VDO) and rest vertical dimension (RVD). In the case of the VDO, the distance is measured from one point in the maxilla to another in the jaw in the vertical plane, as the occlusal surfaces of the teeth or the orientation planes are in contact. The RVD corresponds to that same distance between the maxilla and the jaw but in the rest position. The correct reestablishment of the VDO is considered one of the most important requirements in the oral rehabilitation of toothless people. The inaccurate determination of the VDO can result in failure of the prosthetic treatment. According to the metric method proposed by Willis in the 1930s, the distance from the upper bone crest of the nose to the chin base is similar to the distance from the interpupillary line to the corner of the lip. The author used this reference to reestablish the occlusal vertical dimension lost over time after the teeth had been lost. (1,2)

"A" and "L" shaped compasses were used for the measurements and these were fixed to a semi-adjustable articulator developed by the author, which has a stem that is 1 mm larger, via an adjustable screw at the required distance, this being known as the Willis compass. (3)

This method recommended by Willis has been used for decades in the reconstruction of occlusions where the occlusal vertical dimension has changed.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the current effectiveness of the Willis method considering changes in the maxillofacial dimensions of the population since the 1930s.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was carried out with a quantitative sample and 32 subjects participated. These were in the age range of 18 to 50 years old, of both sexes, being treated at the Occlusion Clinic of the Dentistry Course of UNIVALI. They agreed to participate in this study and signed an informed consent form. The data were collected over a period of 8 months. The criteria for the inclusion of the subjects in the research were the presence of all teeth in both arcs and that the integrity of these teeth did not adversely affect the occlusal relationship.

The specific clinic records used to register data on the patients treated at the clinic were consulted in this study and the Willis compass was used in the measurement technique. Measurements were taken with the patient seated, with the head and the torso in the upright position and the backrest and head support in fixed positions.

The distances from the corner of the eye to the corner of the mouth and from the base of the nose to the base of the mentum of patients were measured. Care was taken to support the compass firmly on the base of the mentum sliding the upper shaft of the instrument until it was firmly supported on the base of the nose.

These measurements were taken with the patients in the resting position and with the habitual maximum intercuspation (HMI), the latter being considered the occlusal dimension. When the measurement was taken at rest, 3 mm were subtracted to obtain the occlusal vertical dimension. The data collected were analyzed considering the mean of the measurements obtained in this study and the corresponding value found at the time the method was recommended by Willis. This was performed through a linear regression equation, in order to estimate the expected value for the measurement between two points (the base of the mentum and the base of the nose) and after that to determine the relationship between the two measurements. This equation establishes the correlation between these measurements, enabling a comparison with the results obtained in the study by Willis.

This research was carried out at the Universidade do Vale do Itajaí and it was submitted and approved by the Research Ethics Committee (Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa - CEP) under number CEP 685859.

RESULTS

The results obtained in the statistical analysis using the linear regression equation are shown in Figure 1. The behavior observed based on the points of the new model differed from that obtained with the Willis method. The percentage of the sample by gender showed a predominance of females (Figure 2). The mean age of the individuals who contributed to this research was 30 years old (Figure 3). The average measured distance between the outer corner of the eye and the labial commissure (5.97 cm) was larger than the average measurement for the distance between the base of the nose and the base of the mentum (HMI; 5.81 cm) as shown in Figure 4.

In this study, based on the results reported in Table 1, only one of the dentate subjects (3.12%) showed the ratio of 1:1 mm, as in the study by Willis. The other results of this study showed that, in the sample studied, 20 patients (62.5%) had a variation of 0.5 mm (mm) when compared with the Willis method and for 11 patients (34.37%) this value was >0.5 mm to 13 mm. The interocclusal rest space (IRS) varied considerably between participants (0.1 mm to 10 mm), with the average value being 0.39 mm. According to Willis, this space is 0.3 mm and in this study this was true only in the case of 7 patients (21.87%).

The variation in relation to the Willis method is based on the difference between the following two distances: the outer corner of the eye to the labial commissure and base of the nose to the base of the mentum (HMI). Negative and positive values indicate, respectively, that the occlusal vertical dimension of the subject would reduce or increase if they became totally edentulous or lost the height of the physiological vertical dimension and needed prosthetic rehabilitation, with the application of the Willis method.

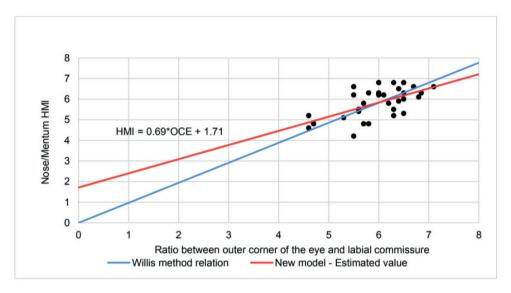


Figure 1. Difference between the value obtained with the Willis method and in this study (new model).

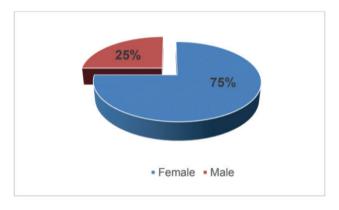


Figure 2. Distribution of the sample by gender.

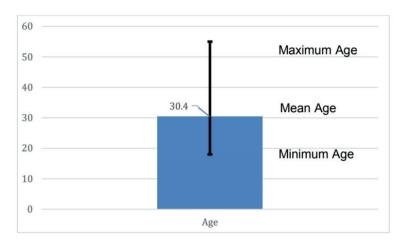


Figure 3. Distribution of the sample by age.

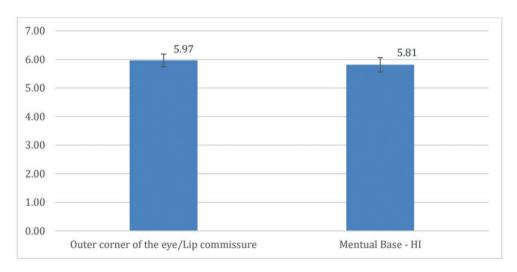


Figure 4. The average measurement and standard deviation of the measured distances between the outer corner of the eye and labial commissure and between the base of the nose and the base of the mentum (HMI).

Subject	Gender	Age	MEASUREMENT 1*	MEASUREMENT 2**	MEASUREMENT 3***	Interocclusal Rest Space	Standard Variation of Willis
1	Female	35	5.5cm	4.2cm	4.5cm	0.3cm	1.3cm
2	Female	21	6.0cm	6.2cm	6.3cm	0.1cm	-0.2cm
3	Female	34	6.4cm	5.9cm	6.15cm	0.25cm	0.5cm
4	Female	45	6.5cm	5.3cm	5.5cm	0.2cm	1.2cm
5	Female	45	5.8cm	4.8cm	5.6cm	0.8cm	1.0cm
6	Female	36	6.1cm	6.2cm	6.3cm	0.1cm	-0.1cm
7	Female	18	6.3cm	5.2cm	5.4cm	0.2cm	1.1cm
8	Female	20	5.5cm	6.6cm	6.9cm	0.3cm	-1.1cm
10	Female	39	5.6cm	5.5cm	6.5cm	1.0cm	0.1cm
11	Female	25	6.3cm	5.5cm	5.9cm	0.4cm	0.8cm
11	Female	21	6cm	6.3cm	6.7cm	0.4cm	-0.3cm
12	Female	46	6.5cm	6.0cm	6.3cm	0.3cm	0.5cm
13	Female	22	6.5cm	6.3cm	6.4cm	0.1cm	0.2cm
14	Female	21	4.6cm	5.2cm	5.5cm	0.3cm	-0.6cm
15	Female	50	5.7cm	4.8cm	5.2cm	0.4cm	0.9cm
16	Female	20	6.5cm	6.8cm	6.0cm	0.8cm	-0.3cm
17	Female	24	5.5cm	6.2cm	6.5cm	0.3cm	-0.7cm
18	Female	20	5.7cm	5.8cm	6.0cm	0.2cm	-0.1cm
19	Female	20	6.4cm	6.5cm	6.3cm	0.2cm	-0.1cm
20	Female	45	5.6cm	5.5cm	6.5cm	1.0cm	0.1cm
21	Female	21	5.8cm	6.3cm	6.5cm	0.2cm	-0.5cm
22	Female	22	5.6cm	5.4cm	5.8cm	0.4cm	0.2cm
23	Female	22	4.6cm	4.6cm	4.8cm	0.2cm	0cm
24	Female	22	4.7cm	4.8cm	5.0cm	0.2cm	-0.1cm
25	Male	18	6.85cm	6.3cm	6.95cm	0.65cm	0.55cm
26	Male	50	5.3cm	5.1cm	5.2cm	0.1cm	0.2cm
27	Male	29	6.2cm	5.8cm	6.1cm	0.3cm	0.4cm
28	Male	50	7.1cm	6.6cm	6.9cm	0.3cm	0.5cm
29	Male	23	6.3cm	6.8cm	7.5cm	0.7cm	-0.5cm
30	Male	35	6.0cm	6.8cm	7.2cm	0.4cm	-0.8cm
31	Male	25	6.8cm	6.1cm	7.0cm	0.9cm	0.7cm
32	Male	44	6.7cm	6.6cm	7.2cm	0.6cm	0.1cm

^{*} Measurement 1 = outer corner of the eye to labial commissure

Table 1. Comparison of values for the subjects of the research.

^{**} Measurement 2 = base of nose to base of mentum- HMI

^{***} Measurement 3 = base of nose to base of mentum – rest

DISCUSSION

The distance between two points measured on the lower third of the face selected in the vertical plan is known as the vertical dimension and it is divided into two types: occlusal vertical dimension (VDO) and rest vertical dimension (RVD). (1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7) One of the first studies to determine the vertical dimension was conducted by Willis in the 1930s. The Willis compass was then proposed as a measurement technique, to determine the proportions of the middle and lower third of the face, and suggested result is a ratio of 1:1 mm. (3) The Willis compass which appeared on the market in 1930 facilitates these measurements. (8-9) The results of this research showed that only one toothed patient (3.12%) had the ratio of 1:1 mm.

These results were obtained with a predominance of female participants (75%); however, this research was developed in a dental environment and according to Chou 1994 the presence of men in health services is lower than that of women. (10)

Inaccuracies resulting from the use of the Willis method occurs due to several factors: misalignment of the instrument (especially for convex profiles, patients with a mustach and/ or beard, short neck, fleshy lips or round chin) and compression of the soft tissue over the mentum and the septum of the nose. (11)

The correct restoration of the occlusal vertical dimension (VDO) has been considered one of the most important requirements for dental rehabilitation for edentulous patients. (8,12) The correct VDO has a direct influence on the final quality of the total prosthesis. This measurement is responsible of the satisfactory restoration of the stomatognathic system and consequently of the functions of phonation, chewing and swallowing, besides giving the patient a pleasant aesthetic appearance. (13)

The incorrect determination of the OVD can have adverse results on prosthetic treatment. A disharmonic function between the occlusion and temporomandibular joint may be manifested by disease and/or joint, tooth or muscle dysfunction, the most common of which is bruxism. (8,11,12)

An increase in the vertical dimension results in distortion of the face because the patient has difficulty closing the teeth at the sides and it becomes difficult to swallow. This can cause pain or tenderness at the edges, tension of the facial muscles, difficulty speaking and decreased masticatory ability. (13) An increase in the vertical dimension also changes the position of the condyle (forward and downward) and the degree of change is dependent on the amount of opening. There is also an increase in the functional length of muscle lifts. (8) Of the 32 participants in this study, in the case of 18 (56.25%) the middle third of the was larger than the lower third, that is, if these patients became totally edentulous, lost the height of the physiological vertical dimension, or needed prosthetic rehabilitation their vertical dimension of occlusion would be increased.

The decreased vertical dimension when the teeth are in occlusion causes excessive closure, which is detrimental to the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) (5). This can cause angular cheilitis and affect facial harmony. Patients with a decreased VDO present an aged appearance as the lower third of the face is reduced, the cheeks and lips become flaccid, and the chin protrudes forward. (8)

The patient tends to have a harmonic appearance when the VDO is stable. (7,12). In this research study, in the case of 13 participants (40.62%) the measurement of the middle third of the face (outer corner of the eye to the labial commissure) was smaller than the measurement of the lower third (base of the nose to the base of the mentum) when the facial thirds are measured. If these patients where to become totally edentulous, lose the height of the physiological vertical dimension or need prosthetic rehabilitation, their vertical dimension of occlusion would be decreased.

The determination of the rest vertical dimension, when the occlusal vertical dimension is obtained with the interocclusal rest space, is one of the most significant clinic steps in dentistry treatment. (14,15)

Although several studies have been focused on the formulation of a protocol to obtain these vertical dimensions for the mandible and maxilla, there is still no fully reliable method available. (16)

The multiple anatomical variations between individuals lead to different facial measurements and a diversity of dimension values for the VDO. (5.17,18,19,20

It is thus important for dentists to obtain precise measurements for an adequate VDO. Though researchers have challenged the theory of a constant vertical dimension at rest, it is still seen as the first step by most dentists. The author observed that the position of the mandible at rest, due to its inconsistency, should not be constituted as a reliable reference position for assessment of vertical dimension during construction of complete dentures. (21) Ayoub reports that interpupillary distance can be used as a VDO determination factor in males. Alhaji, et al report that measurements from the outer canthus of the eye to the oral commissure are more reliable for VDO prediction for edentulous patients. According to Bajunaid et al, facial landmarks mentioned by Misch (about 12 measurements with a difference range between 1-2 mm) are used to determine VDO in edentulous patients reliably and objectively. The use of bone points by cephalometric analysis leads to increased accuracy in measurements because there is no facial or positional manipulation determining freeway space, but a functional method must also be used to improve measurements provided by lateral RX in edentulous patients. One of the most frequently analyzed concerns is considered by Behrensdorf, who says that age and time using dentures affect VDO reestablishment and mandibular movements. (16, 21, 22, 23)

Soft tissue landmarks are also commonly used to determine the vertical dimension of edentulous subjects. Willis's method relationship between medial and lateral canthus of the

eye distance and to determine the usefulness of this measurement in predicting the base of the nose-inferior border of lower lip distance for ascertaining occlusal vertical dimension in edentulous subjects. Purely for an explanatory purpose, a pilot study was conducted and to compare this distance with a distance between maxilla and mandible to ascertain vertical dimension. It was found that the intercanthus distance closely equaled the distance between the base of the nose to the inferior border of the lower lip among 50 students. This prompted to conduct of a study among young adults to verify this hypothesis. The results of the study show that a significantly high percentage of both males and females showed very close coincidence to the distance between medial and lateral canthus of the eye to the base of the nose to lower border of the lower lip when mandible was in the occlusal vertical dimension. Since 91.5% accuracy was observed in both sexes it is suggested that intercanthus distance can be used as a quide to develop active vertical dimension in edentulous subjects. This can be done by adjusting the height of the occlusal rims and measuring the distance between the base of the nose to the inferior border of the lower lip till it equals the intercanthus distance. This method should be later verified by clinical judgment as well as speech test suggested by Silverman. (21)

Failing to determine VDO accurately can lead to various issues like temporomandibular joint disorders, muscle problems, bone loss, soft tissue injuries, speech difficulties, aesthetics concerns, and chewing and swallowing problems. An increased VDO can cause tissue trauma and aesthetic and speech issues, while a decreased VDO may affect chewing efficiency and aesthetics. Thus, establishing the correct VDO is crucial for improving function, aesthetics, patient satisfaction, and overall quality of life. (24, 25)

Purba R (2022) compared Willis's method (direct method) with VDO measurements with digital photo software analysis. This showed that the VDO measurement value of the indirect method was closed to the direct measurement result. The results showed that there was no significant difference between direct and digital photos measurements, but this software was rarely used in Indonesia, so the researcher used other softwares that had the same features and functions were be measured by digital photos. The results of the VDO value with digital photo software analysis were closest to direct measurement (Willis's method). There was no difference in the measurement of VDO using analysis of several versions of digital photo softwares. Further study is needed on the measurement of VDO digital photo analysis in partial or full edentulous patients and can provide new software innovations for helping process of dentures manufacture especially VDO measurement. (26)

With the measurement data obtained in this research we performed linear regression and the behavior of the curve differed from that recommended by Willis. Based on the equation described by Willis, the ratio of the facial thirds was 1:1 cm, while in this research it was concluded that, theoretically, when the measured distance from the outer corner of the eye to the labial commissure is 0.0 cm (null hypothesis) the measured distance from the

base of the nose to the mentum base in habitual maximum intercuspation will be 1.71 cm and with an increase of 1.00 cm in the former the latter increases by 0.69 cm. These data lead to the equation: HMI = 0.69*CEO + 1.71, where HMI is the measured distance from the base of the nose to the base of the mentum in the habitual maximum intercuspation and CEO is the measured distance from the outer corner of the eye to the labial commissure.

The average value obtained for the measured distance from the outer corner of the eye to the labial commissure was 5.97 cm and the measured distance from the base of nose to the base of the mentum was 5.81 cm. Based on the confidence interval adopted, it was observed that these mean values did not differ significantly, since there is a 95% chance of their being within this variation.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results reported above, it is concluded that the proportionality established by the Willis method was not observed in the great majority of the patients evaluated in this study. Thus, this method is not suitable as the only form of measurement for the correct reestablishment of the occlusal vertical dimension. It is possible that the results of this research differ from those reported by Willis because of changes in the anatomical measurements of the facial skull that could have occurred over the period (nearly a century) since his research was conducted.

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CHAPTER 3

PESQUISA EM SAÚDE BUCAL: O CONSUMO DE DIETAS RICAS EM GORDURA E AS DOENÇAS ORAIS OSTEOLÍTICAS

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Faculdade de Odontologia de Ribeirão Preto - Universidade de São Paulo Ribeirão Preto - São Paulo https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0230-1347 RESUMO: A conexão entre dietas ricas em gorduras e doencas orais imunomediadas, como aquelas que envolvem os tecidos periodontais que suportam os elementos dentais. tem sido objeto de estudo em pesquisas odontológicas recentes. Em síntese, as evidências contemporâneas indicam que a ingestão excessiva de gordura pela dieta pode desencadear respostas inflamatórias sistêmicas que afetam a saúde bucal, considerando o processo de saúde-doenca, além da obesidade e da síndrome metabólica associadas. A inflamação crônica associada à dieta rica em gordura compromete a resposta imunológica local na cavidade oral, predispondo os indivíduos à inflamação exacerbada e reabsorção de estruturas ósseas da cavidade oral. As interações celulares e moleculares frequentemente resultam em níveis elevados de citocinas pró-inflamatórias, como TNF-a, IL-1ß e IL-6, além de uma maior expressão de mediadores da reabsorção óssea, como RANKL. Entretanto, embora o estado da arte esteja avancado em relação à periodontite, ainda existem lacunas em relação à periodontite apical. Este capítulo detalha as interações relacionadas à patogênese de doenças orais osteolíticas (periodontite e periodontite apical) e o consumo de dietas ricas em gorduras, apontando os avanços e as perspectivas que ainda necessitam ser exploradas em novas pesquisas.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: gorduras na dieta; dislipidemia; periodontite; lesão periapical; citocinas; reabsorção óssea.

HEALTH RESEARCH IN DENTISTRY: THE CONSUMPTION OF HIGH-FAT DIETS AND OSTEOLYTIC ORAL DISEASES

ABSTRACT: The connection between high-fat diets and immunomediated oral diseases, such as those involving periodontal tissues supporting dental elements, has been the subject of recent dental research. In summary, contemporary evidence suggests that excessive fat intake through diet can trigger systemic inflammatory responses that affect oral health, considering the health-disease process, as well as associated obesity and metabolic syndrome. Chronic inflammation associated with a high-fat diet affects the local immune response in the oral cavity, predisposing individuals to exacerbated inflammation and bone resorption in the oral cavity. Cellular and molecular interactions often result in elevated levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as TNF- α , IL-1 β , and IL-6, along with increased expression of bone resorption mediators like RANKL. However, while the state of the art is advanced regarding periodontitis, there are still gaps regarding apical periodontitis. This chapter details the interactions related to the pathogenesis of osteolytic oral diseases (periodontitis and apical periodontitis) and the consumption of high-fat diets, pointing out advances and perspectives that still need to be explored in further research.

KEYWORDS: dietary fats; dyslipidemia; periapical lesion; cytokines; bone resorption.

Na interface entre a saúde bucal e sistêmica dos indivíduos, aspectos nutricionais (bioquímicos e metabólicos) e seus efeitos no processo saúde-doença são amplamente investigados. Considera-se, numa visão ampla, que o consumo apropriado de nutrientes necessários para as atividades metabólicas do organismo (e.g. carboidratos, proteínas e gorduras) desempenha um fator crítico para a regulação das funções fisiológicas dos órgãos e sistemas. Para a saúde bucal, no campo da Odontologia, a relação com os

aspectos nutricionais pode ser observada em diferentes perspectivas, como o consumo de alimentos com alto teor de açúcares e a cárie dentária, a ingestão de bebidas ácidas e a erosão dentária, carências nutricionais e atrasos no desenvolvimento das estruturas orofaciais e outros. Além desses exemplos, destaca-se a relação entre a dieta (padrão de consumo alimentar) e as doenças imunomediadas, de base inflamatória, como as doenças periodontais (NAJEEB et al., 2016; GONDIVKAR et al., 2019; ISOLA, 2020).

As doenças periodontais são causadas por microrganismos da cavidade bucal e afetam os tecidos de suporte dentário, como o ligamento periodontal e o osso alveolar, resultando em inflamação e reabsorção óssea. Embora fatores genéticos e ambientais desempenham papel relevante na etiopatogenia deste grupo de doença, a manutenção da saúde periodontal está relacionada, para além da higiene, com uma dieta equilibrada. Sabe-se que a presença de periodontite se relaciona com outras doenças que envolvem o padrão de consumo alimentar, como a obesidade, visto que parâmetros relacionados a esta condição, como o acúmulo de gordura visceral e o elevado índice de massa corporal (IMC), podem estar correlacionados com piores índices relacionados às doenças periodontais, seja em relação ao desenvolvimento ou à sua gravidade (NAJEEB et al., 2016; MARTINEZ-HERRERA; SILVESTRE-RANGIL; SILVESTRE, 2017; GONDIVKAR et al., 2019).

Aconexão entre a obesidade e as doenças periodontais permanece sob investigação. Atualmente, compreende-se que a obesidade alimentar envolve o acúmulo anormal e excessivo de gordura corporal devido à uma dieta desbalanceada, caracterizada como uma condição inflamatória crônica e sistêmica, que pode afetar diversos órgãos, incluindo o coração, fígado, cérebro e pâncreas. Além disso, há uma relação entre o tecido adiposo e o sistema imune, visto que a obesidade pode contribuir para a liberação desregulada de citocinas inflamatórias pelas células desse tecido. Investigações experimentais em ratos já demonstraram que o consumo em dietas ricas em gordura induz obesidade e que esta pode atuar sinergicamente com as doenças periodontais na inflamação sistêmica e desregulação metabólica (JEPSEN et al., 2020; GOMES-FILHO et al., 2021; IWASHITA et al., 2021).

Ademais, Hegde et al. (2019) observaram que, ao comparar indivíduos com doença periodontal crônica obesos e não-obesos, a profundidade de sondagem e a perda de inserção periodontal apresentavam parâmetros significativamente piores no grupo com obesidade. Sob a ótica molecular, a conexão entre o consumo de dietas desbalanceadas (especialmente ricas em gorduras), obesidade e doenças periodontais está na base inflamatória compartilhada entre tais condições, uma vez que resultam no aumento dos níveis séricos de citocinas pró-inflamatórias, contribuindo com o agravamento de outras doenças de base inflamatória concomitantes no indivíduo (multimorbidade). Embora seja uma relação bidirecional, a obesidade pode exacerbar a inflamação periodontal, conduzindo à reabsorção óssea e progressão das doenças periodontais em indivíduos obesos (JEPSEN et al., 2020; IWASHITA et al., 2021; MARRUGANTI et al., 2023).

Sendo assim, considera-se que avaliar efeitos do consumo de dietas ricas em gordura seja muito relevante para compreender a saúde sistêmica, uma vez que o consumo excessivo de lipídios está diretamente relacionado à obesidade alimentar, dislipidemia e alterações metabólicas, resultando em mudanças na composição corporal, perfil de ácidos graxos, resistência à insulina e acúmulo de gordura visceral (adiposidade), além do metabolismo anormal de glicose. Além disso, considerando a prevalência dos hábitos alimentares e estilo de vida ocidentais, a ocorrência de síndrome metabólica (uma condição que envolve obesidade alimentar, hipertensão arterial sistêmica, dislipidemia e resistência à insulina) pela alimentação dos indivíduos está aumentando em todo o mundo, o que reforça a necessidade de abordar os efeitos desta condição na saúde humana (HUANG, 2009; HARIRI; THIBAULT, 2010; CHOI et al., 2015; ZHUHUA et al., 2015; PAN; WANG; PAN, 2021).

No que se refere ao metabolismo humano, o consumo de dietas ricas em gorduras e a absorção intestinal pelos enterócitos resultarão na formação de quilomícrons (grandes moléculas de triglicerídeos associados a moléculas de colesterol e proteínas) e no aumento da quantidade de lipoproteínas no organismo. A dislipidemia relacionada à obesidade alimentar envolve o aumento de triglicerídeos no fígado (hipertrigliceridemia), resultando na produção hepática de ácidos graxos livres e no aumento da quantidade de grandes lipoproteínas de baixa densidade (VLDL), ricas em triglicerídeos (KLOP; ELTE; CASTRO-CABEZAS, 2013; ROCHLANI et al., 2017).

Sob tais condições, a competição pela lipase de lipoproteínas (LPL), uma enzima que promove a lipólise destas moléculas, entre quilomícrons e triglicérideos em excesso no fígado inicia o acúmulo de lipídios nesse órgão não-adiposo. As lipoproteínas de baixa densidade (LDL) e os quilomícrons circulantes no sangue podem ficar retidos na camada subendotelial vascular, ocasionando processos aterogênicos pela resposta inflamatória mediada pelos monócitos e macrófagos. Além disso, os ácidos graxos livres, aumentados pela síntese de uma grande quantidade de lipoproteínas ricas em triglicerídeos, podem desencadear a resistência à insulina e aumento da lipogênese hepática, processos importantes no desenvolvimento da síndrome metabólica (KLOP; ELTE; CASTRO-CABEZAS, 2013; ROCHLANI et al., 2017; DIAS et al., 2021). O acúmulo de gordura no fígado é conhecido como esteatose hepática não alcoólica, sendo uma condição que pode levar danos ao órgão, em decorrência da lesão nos hepatócitos, processos inflamatórios e fibrose (POUWELS et al., 2022).

Paralelamente, o consumo de dietas ricas em gordura também afeta a microbiota intestinal, levando à disbiose e favorecendo a ocorrência da síndrome metabólica. A inflamação de baixo grau no intestino induz a secreção de citocinas pró-inflamatórias, como ativação da via do receptor do tipo *Toll* 4, provocando danos à mucosa e permitindo que tais citocinas e produtos bacterianos, como lipopolissacarídeos (LPS), alcancem a corrente sanguínea e contribuam para o quadro de inflamação sistêmica, podendo afetar o curso

de doenças crônicas imunomediadas. Atualmente, compreende-se que as alterações nas microbiotas são cruciais para o desenvolvimento de diversas doenças, incluindo obesidade e as doenças metabólicas relacionadas, além de constituírem um alvo terapêutico importante para restabelecer a saúde (ARAÚJO et al., 2017; CÂNDIDO; ALFENAS; BRESSAN, 2018; MCCABE et al., 2019; GENG et al., 2022).

Em modelos animais para doença periodontal, o consumo de dietas ricas em gordura esteve associado à disbiose e aumento da microbiota patogênica, aumento do risco de inflamação gengival e doença periodontal, alteração na densidade mineral e maior perda óssea alveolar, demonstrando o impacto desta condição nos desfechos relacionados à uma doença bucal imunomediada e osteolítica (BLASCO-BAQUE et al., 2012; FUJITA; MAKI 2016; BLASCO-BAQUE et al., 2017; VARELA-LÓPEZ et al., 2020). Outras investigações já observaram impactos do consumo de dietas ricas em gordura na movimentação ortodôntica (MARCANTONIO et al., 2021) e na inflamação e diferenciação de osteoclastos na doença periodontal experimental (ZUZA et al., 2018). Além disso, a hiperlipidemia pode estar relacionada com os níveis séricos de citocinas pró-inflamatórias, como TNF-α (fator de necrose tumoral alfa), IL-1β (interleucina 1 beta) e IL-6 (interleucina 6), em pacientes com doença periodontal (FENTOĞLU et al., 2011; FENTOĞLU et al., 2012; FU et al., 2016).

Na mesma perspectiva, verificou-se que o consumo de dietas ricas em gorduras por modelos animais pode influenciar o processo de remodelação do osso alveolar. Os camundongos expostos à dieta hiperlipídica apresentaram maior contagem de osteoclastos e quantidade reduzida de osteoblastos, justificando a perda óssea acentuada. Em culturas de células *in vitro*, o aumento da osteoclastogênese induzida pelo acúmulo de gordura também já foi observado. Além disso, sabe-se que o aumento sérico de IL-1β, IL-6 e TNF-α é capaz de propiciar um microambiente inflamatório na medula óssea, induzindo a reabsorção, considerando o aumento da expressão do ligante do receptor do ativador do fator nuclear kappa B (RANKL) e diminuição da expressão de osteoprotegerina (OPG), um padrão molecular classicamente reabsortivo/osteolítico. Adicionalmente, o consumo de dietas ricas em gordura é considerado um fator independente e negativo para as doenças que envolvem as estruturas ósseas (HALADE et al., 2011; MONTALVANY-ANTONUCCI et al., 2018; CAVALLA et al., 2021).

Em paralelo, é possível considerar que síndromes metabólicas provocam uma inflamação sistêmica de baixo grau, o que pode influenciar os desfechos relacionados a outros quadros patológicos, como a osteoartrite. A influência está suportada pelo papel desencadeado pelo sistema imune do hospedeiro, que favorece a produção de citocinas inflamatórias por vários tipos celulares, incluindo adipócitos. O aumento de TNF-α, IL-1β e IL-6 em indivíduos e animais obesos, caracterizado como uma resposta relacionada aos macrófagos do tecido adiposo, já foi previamente evidenciado (SASAKI et al., 2016; WANG; HE, 2018; MOGHBELI et al., 2021).

Do mesmo modo, a prática de exercício físico pode reduzir a inflamação sistêmica, com redução dos níveis séricos de TNF-α e da perda óssea induzida pelo consumo de gordura em camundongos. Ainda, esses efeitos positivos influenciaram o desenvolvimento da doença periodontal, além de reduzir o peso corporal e melhorar os parâmetros lipídicos dos animais. Tais achados traduzem o impacto da inflamação sistêmica na desregulação metabólica relacionada ao consumo de dietas ricas em gorduras e na reabsorção óssea, evidenciando o efeito do metabolismo sistêmico no curso de doenças bucais imunomediadas (ANDRADE et al., 2018; MCCABE et al., 2019).

O contexto do consumo de dietas ricas em gorduras e sua associação com condições bucais imunomediadas ganha maior complexidade ao considerar o efeito das adipocinas no metabolismo e reabsorção óssea em doenças do tecido periodontal. A obesidade pode aumentar a secreção de adipocinas pelos adipócitos, cujos efeitos biológicos podem modular processos inflamatórios. Investigações prévias demonstraram efeitos controversos das adipocinas no metabolismo ósseo *in vivo*, embora confirmem a resposta das células do tecido ósseo diante destas citocinas (WANG et al., 2014; DESCHNER et al., 2014; MADEL et al., 2021). Do mesmo modo, citocinas liberadas pelas células ósseas, como a osteocalcina, podem influenciar os desfechos relacionados à obesidade em ratos, como regulação negativa de inflamassomas e regulação positiva da proteína carregadora de insulina, reduzindo a resistência a este hormônio. Esta associação contribui para a função endócrina dos tecidos adiposo e ósseo (GUEDES et al., 2018).

Portanto, considerando o estado da arte, uma vez que a relação entre o consumo de dietas ricas em gordura e as doenças periodontais está melhor estabelecida, e considerando as semelhanças observadas entre a patogênese da doença periodontal e a lesão periapical (PEDDIS et al. 2019), estudos recentes buscaram compreender o efeito das dietas hiperlipídicas no processo patológico da periodontite apical induzida em modelos animais experimentais (CONTI et al., 2020; BRASIL et al., 2021; TIBÚRCIO-MACHADO et al., 2021b).

A lesão periapical é uma doença imunomediada usualmente relacionada à contaminação dos sistemas de canais radiculares por microrganismos da cavidade bucal. A infecção do tecido pulpar por bactérias é frequentemente uma consequência de lesões cariosas que progridem e expõem a polpa dentária à microbiota bucal. Trata-se de um processo desencadeado pela resposta inflamatória dos tecidos pulpares e periapicais frente aos microrganismos invasores. Quando não tratada, a evolução da contaminação e infecção resulta em necrose tecidual e reabsorção óssea e cementária, levando à formação de uma lesão osteolítica na região periapical (PAULA-SILVA et al., 2020; GALLER et al., 2021; ALMEIDA-JÚNIOR et al., 2023).

A prevalência global de pelo menos um dente com lesão periapical por indivíduo pode ser estimada em até 52%. Entretanto, essa prevalência pode ser ainda maior em indivíduos com doenças sistêmicas quando comparados à indivíduos saudáveis, podendo

ser estimada em até 63% (TIBÚRCIO-MACHADO et al., 2021a). Nesta perspectiva, entende-se que uma periodontite apical não tratada pode ser uma fonte de mediadores inflamatórios sistêmicos, pois os patógenos podem alcançar outros sítios além dos canais radiculares, disseminando o processo infeccioso/inflamatório, cujo impacto em outras doenças imunomediadas deve ser considerado (KARAMIFAR; TONDARI; SAGHIRI, 2020; YE et al., 2023).

Na patogênese da lesão periapical, ocorre o recrutamento de múltiplos tipos celulares e a produção de diversas citocinas pró-inflamatórias, em resposta aos microrganismos e suas toxinas. Estas citocinas, por sua vez, orquestram a resposta imune por mecanismos de sinalização e diferenciação das células em resposta à agressão. Sendo assim, avaliar a relação entre a periodontite apical e doenças sistêmicas imunomediadas é relevante para a compreensão da sua patogênese e tratamento, uma vez que se estabelecem mecanismos moleculares compartilhados entre essas condições. De fato, o aumento dos níveis séricos de citocinas pró-inflamatórias configura o mecanismo pelo qual a periodontite apical pode influenciar condições sistêmicas. Equivalentemente, alterações inflamatórias sistêmicas podem tornar o indivíduo mais suscetível a processos infecciosos, como a periodontite apical, com exacerbação da resposta tecidual, resultando em inflamação e reabsorção óssea mais acentuadas (SEGURA-EGEA; MARTÍN-GONZÁLEZ; CASTELLANOS-COSANO, 2015; SASAKI et al., 2016; CINTRA et al., 2018; CINTRA et al., 2021).

Como demonstrado por Chen et al. (2021a), a indução de periodontite apical crônica pode contribuir significativamente para a inflamação sistêmica e afetar negativamente outras estruturas orgânicas por meio de citocinas inflamatórias, como a aorta de ratos *Wistar*. Em seres humanos, Poornima et al. (2021) demonstraram que a instituição do tratamento endodôntico dos canais radiculares de pacientes com periodontite apical pode reduzir os níveis séricos de proteína C reativa, um marcador de risco cardiovascular. Estas investigações confirmam que as doenças bucais imunomediadas, como a periodontite apical, podem afetar o curso de outras condições sistêmicas.

Em conjunto, retomando os efeitos do consumo de dietas ricas em gordura, Conti et al. (2020), Brasil et al. (2021), Tibúrcio-Machado et al. (2021b) e Shrestha, Zhu e Ali (2024) observaram que roedores expostos à dieta hiperlipídica apresentaram piores desfechos relacionados à periodontite apical, uma vez que as lesões periapicais eram significativamente mais extensas quando comparadas ao controle. Além disso, há evidência de densidade mineral óssea reduzida na região mandibular e uma possível associação com infiltrado inflamatório mais severo, bem como alterações em parâmetros metabólicos séricos após o consumo excessivo de lipídios.

Entretanto, diferentemente do que já foi discutido sobre as doenças periodontais, especialmente a periodontite, nenhum estudo avaliou a expressão de mediadores inflamatórios nos tecidos periapicais ao longo da patogênese da periodontite apical, após o consumo da dieta hiperlipídica (e.g. TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-6, RANKL e OPG), o que

permitiria elucidar prováveis mecanismos moleculares que sustentam e conectam ambas as condições. A literatura é escassa no que se diz respeito à base biológica que conecta a periodontite apical com o consumo de dietas ricas em gordura, incluindo avaliações microscópicas e moleculares abrangentes.

Conti e colaboradores (2020) investigaram primariamente a relação entre periodontite apical (PA) e aterosclerose em ratos, utilizando uma dieta rica em gorduras como parte da indução experimental desta última condição. Do ponto de vista microscópico e molecular, o impacto da intervenção na PA foi examinado em apenas um intervalo de tempo (30 dias após a exposição pulpar), considerando a descrição histopatológica da inflamação e a histomorfometria da lesão periapical. O estudo de Brasil et al. (2021) buscou elucidar o impacto da dieta rica em gordura nas alterações sistêmicas e na progressão da PA. Embora uma análise extensa tenha sido conduzida em relação aos marcadores metabólicos/bioquímicos, além da análise da densidade mineral óssea, os aspectos microscópicos foram semelhantes aos observados por Conti et al. (2020), considerando a descrição histopatológica e a avaliação do infiltrado inflamatório após 21 e 40 dias da progressão da lesão.

Tibúrcio-Machado et al. (2021b) também estiveram alinhados às investigações anteriores, provendo informações extensas sobre alterações metabólicas sistêmicas em modelos murinos provocadas pelo consumo da dieta rica em gordura. Do ponto de vista da PA foi realizada uma análise microscópica com a descrição histopatológica da lesão periapical e do infiltrado inflamatório envolvido, após quatro semanas da exposição pulpar. Por fim, o estudo conduzido por Shrestha, Zhu e Ali (2024), demonstrou, por meio de microtomografia computadorizada dos camundongos, maior área de reabsorção óssea relacionada à lesão periapical, após 30 dias de exposição pulpar, nos grupos expostos à dieta hiperlipídica prévia, em comparação ao grupo controle, corroborando os achados histopatológicos.

Portanto, apesar de serem estudos pertinentes e bem conduzidos, há uma lacuna molecular importante na relação entre a PA e o consumo de dietas hiperlipídicas. Além disso, até o momento, os aspectos histopatológicos não foram avaliados em períodos mais iniciais relacionados à gênese da lesão periapical, o que pode auxiliar na compreensão mais ampla da contribuição da dieta rica em gorduras em processos imunomediados nos tecidos pulpares e periapicais.

Paralelamente ao papel nas doenças periodontais e na obesidade, as citocinas TNF-α, IL-1β e IL-6 também atuam significativamente no processo inflamatório relacionado à periodontite apical, favorecendo a progressão da lesão periapical pela indução da perda óssea, além de influenciar clinicamente a sintomatologia (TNF-α e IL-6) (STEEVE et al., 2004; PRŠO et al., 2007; JAKOVLJEVIC et al., 2014; CINTRA et al., 2016; YANG et al., 2018). IL-6 é uma citocina multifuncional, secretada por uma variedade de células, incluindo neutrófilos e macrófagos. Em lesões periapicais, a IL-6 pode atuar na reabsorção óssea, aumentando a atividade osteoclástica (AZUMA et al., 2014; SILVA et al., 2019).

TNF-α, por sua vez, é reconhecida como uma das mais clássicas citocinas próinflamatórias, induzida por patógenos e secretada principalmente por macrófagos e células
T em lesões periapicais, desencadeando a diferenciação de osteoclastos e estimulando a
reabsorção óssea (BRAZ-SILVA et al., 2019; NIKOLIC et al., 2019; KITAURA et al., 2020).
Por fim, IL-1β também é uma citocina pró-inflamatória frequentemente expressa em lesões
periapicais, que estimula a diferenciação de osteoclastos, sendo capaz de modular a
atividade osteolítica (CHENG et al., 2020; GUAN et al., 2020; CHEN et al., 2021b). Além
dessas citocinas, a avaliação da proporção RANKL-OPG é outra perspectiva primordial
para compreender a osteólise associada ao consumo das dietas ricas em lipídios nos
tecidos periapicais, uma vez que atuam como marcadores fundamentais da reabsorção
óssea na PA, seja aumentando ou inibindo esse processo, respectivamente (CAVALLA et
al., 2021).

Ademais, vale destacar que três outros estudos associaram a periodontite apical com o consumo de dietas ricas em gordura e melatonina (DOS SANTOS et al., 2023a; DOS SANTOS et al., 2023b; DOS SANTOS et al., 2023c). Em Dos Santos et al. (2023a), considerando somente os desfechos da interface relacionada ao presente tema, o consumo de dietas ricas em gordura não influenciou a expressão de TNF-α e IL-1β, assim como não houve diferença na quantidade de células positivas para a fosfatase ácida resistente ao tartarato (TRAP), mas a lesão periapical foi significativamente maior em relação aos animais que consumiram dieta padrão. Em Dos Santos et al. (2023b), não houve análise das citocinas nos tecidos periapicais, mas a combinação entre periodontite apical e dieta rica em gordura aumentou a concentração plasmática de TNF-α. Entretanto, em Dos Santos et al. (2023c), a combinação entre periodontite apical e dieta rica em gordura não ocasionou aumento na concentração plasmática de IL-1β.

Apesar da evidência crescente, não é possível obter uma compreensão adequada em relação à influência de fatores sistêmicos relacionados à obesidade e a uma dieta rica em gordura na gênese e desenvolvimento da periodontite apical. As investigações atuais focam, especialmente, em um único período de avaliação. Nos três estudos mencionados, o mesmo design temporal foi adotado em relação à indução da periodontite apical (exposição pulpar), no qual o experimento durou 107 dias e a exposição pulpar foi iniciada após a primeira semana do consumo da dieta rica em gordura. Além disso, a eutanásia foi realizada 100 dias após a exposição pulpar, caracterizando um período longo de exposição à microbiota oral.

Em paralelo, sabe-se que a prática de atividade física é um fator determinante para o desenvolvimento de doenças metabólicas, como a obesidade alimentar (CELIK; YILDIZ, 2021). Um estudo anterior demonstrou que, entre todos os benefícios propiciados pela prática regular de atividade física está a regulação positiva de citocinas anti-inflamatórias (concentração plasmática), contribuindo para atenuar o estado metabólico pró-inflamatório induzido pela obesidade, além de reduzir as citocinas pró-inflamatórias, como TNF-α

(SCHMIDT et al., 2015). Além disso, já foi demonstrado que existe uma associação significativa entre a prática de atividade física e o risco de adoecimento relacionado à obesidade, seja acompanhada ou não de alterações metabólicas significativas, nas quais essa intervenção reduz o risco de doenças cardiovasculares, por exemplo (LIU et al., 2024).

Na Odontologia, considerando as doenças periodontais, duas revisões sistemáticas com metanálise demonstraram que há uma interação entre a prática de exercícios físicos/ esportes e a prevalência de periodontite (FERREIRA et al., 2019; FERREIRA et al., 2023). Os estudos revisados corroboram uma menor prevalência de periodontite em indivíduos que praticam regularmente atividades físicas. Em paralelo, essa associação também já foi explorada em estudos com amostras populacionais importantes, como o National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), no qual os indivíduos sedentários apresentavam uma maior prevalência de periodontite (ALMOHAMAD et al., 2022). Abordando a causalidade, é possível que variáveis comportamentais estejam atreladas a essas associações, mas a perspectiva biológica, como a redução dos biomarcadores inflamatórios, deve ser considerada (CHAN et al., 2023).

Corroborando tal perspectiva, Bertolini et al. (2020) demonstraram que camundongos expostos à periodontite experimental e que tiveram acesso a uma roda de exercícios para roedores (running wheel) apresentaram uma menor expressão de TNF-α e IL-1β e maior nível de OPG nos tecidos periodontais, além de menor reabsorção óssea alveolar. Os resultados são similares aos de McCabe et al. (2019), que demonstraram que o exercício físico voluntário reduz as alterações ósseas associadas ao consumo de dietas ricas em gordura, preservando a densidade mineral. Ressalta-se que ainda não há uma investigação que tenha explorado o impacto da atividade física no desenvolvimento da periodontite apical, levando em consideração o consumo de dieta padrão ou rica em gorduras.

Com base na literatura disponível, é possível hipotetizar que, para pesquisas futuras em saúde bucal, modelos animais expostos à dieta hiperlipídica apresentarão, como consequência das disfunções metabólicas, uma maior expressão de citocinas pró-inflamatórias sistemicamente e nos tecidos periapicais, além de uma maior expressão de mediadores da reabsorção óssea ao longo da progressão da lesão periapical, contribuindo para uma inflamação e perda óssea mais severas. Adicionalmente, sugere-se que a prática de exercício físico possa reduzir o impacto esperado da dieta rica em gordura nos marcadores inflamatórios da periodontite apical experimental.

Pelo exposto, conclui-se que o estado da arte aponta para a relevância da associação entre o consumo de dietas ricas em gorduras e a patogênese de doenças orais osteolíticas, embora diversas lacunas e hipóteses ainda necessitem de investigações mais aprofundadas, especialmente em relação à periodontite apical.

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CHAPTER 4

SOLUTIONS TO SUPPORT AND REHABILITATE OLDER ADULTS: SCOPING REVIEW

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ABSTRACT: Objective: The purpose of this review is to examine existing options for software and hybrid solutions designed to support and rehabilitate older adults. Methods: Scoping review based on Prisma Methodology and comparative analysis. The authors took articles from 6 major scientific databases: Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), IEEE Database, DBLP, Google Scholar, PubMed

Database and SCOPUS, published in the last 6 years, from 2018 to 2023. For each article, a specific list of parameters was compiled to describe each of the solutions from a technical/software and functional perspective. Results: Final analysis of 38 articles with a target audience of older adults over age 50. During this analysis and comparison of the solutions presented, it was found that the most frequent research in the field of rehabilitation and support for older people is conducted in Western and Central Europe, China, North, as well as some South American countries, where the percentage of older people is quite high. It was also found that in the last two years there has been an increase in the activity of these studies compared to previous years. Conclusions: In general, the use of this kind of rehabilitation systems demonstrates a rather high degree of effectiveness, which contributes to an increasing spread in the medical field. Although such systems are still used primarily to maintain physical activity, they still have a high potential to become an instrument of socialization of the older generation in the modern information world.

KEYWORDS: frailty, serious games, elderly people, motion capture

INTRODUCTION

"Age is just a number", "No matter how old I am, I'm young at heart", "Yes, I'm old, but I'm happy". It's quite common to hear such expressions, isn't it? On the one hand it's the right approach, that life goes on despite numbers. But on the other hand, these phrases can be heard more and more often lately. Is this a problem? Is it worth worrying about this issue?

If you compare it with the global statistics on the age profile of the population, the 10% are elderly, which is quite standard, but if you analyze the timeline, according to The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), you can see the following: over the past 20 years, from 2000 to 2020, the percentage of older people increased from 6.87% to 9.33% (2.46%). At the same time, the time period from the 1980s to the 2000s shows an increase from 5.89% to 6.87% (0.98%). For a clearer picture, let us also take the period from 1960 to 1980. The elderly population increased from 4.98% in 1960 to 5.89% in 1980 (0.91%). This information suggests that over the past 20 years, the growth in the number of people over the age of 60 has increased by half, compared to the previous two time periods, where the difference was only 0.7%. [1-5]

At the moment, scientists and sociologists say that this statistic will be increased in the future. And this growth is possible in exponential progression, given the growth of the world's population and the increase in the level of medicine. Is that a problem?

According to the OECD, this trend is predominantly in countries with a high level of industrial and social development (European countries, North America, Australia, Japan, to a lesser extent China and Latin American countries). On the one hand, such an increase in the number of elderly people is somewhat frightening, because over time it can lead to a steep decline in the population in these regions. On the other hand, with the level of development of society that we have in these regions, the elderly are able to keep working long enough and maintain a normal climate for life. Despite this, this social group still needs additional support and care in varying degrees and directions. [6-10]

The most important area is the support of frailty people [11-14]. But the question remains: in what area is this support needed? Often, this category of people is mostly affected by physical problems of the musculoskeletal system, internal body systems and general condition due to their age [15, 16]. Due to physiological and age-related processes elderly people feel discomfort exactly in terms of physical condition. That's why assistance in this aspect is the most in-demand. For this purpose, there are all kinds of procedures and actions, starting with simple physical exercises and ending with serious modification and therapeutic equipment. There are several ways to help or support this plan. One of the main ones is the simplest physical exercise. In more complicated cases, various physical therapy and medication procedures may be used in addition. Undoubtedly, these techniques are extremely effective and allow to influence a wide range of problems, including an individual plan for each individual patient [17-19].

Nevertheless, the development of technology allows the introduction of new methods, which are not inferior and often more effective. One such area is Serious Games [20, 21]. In essence, these are computer platforms or individual games that sort of "disguise" physical exercise as some sort of interactive game activity. This method allows not only to make physical activity more meaningful, but also helps to improve the emotional background, allowing you to combine "pleasant with useful". Because of its simplicity of both development and use, the use of Serious Games allows for a fairly high level of performance [22, 23]. In addition, such methods allow older people to become more accustomed to and absorb modern global trends of general informatization. One of the most outstanding features is that almost any routine physical activity can be turned into a rather interesting interactive, and for any age category, not just the one for which the system or game was originally created.

Also, an important feature of this kind of solution is the ability to improve uninteractive interaction by means of the game. This includes both patient-doctor and patient-to-patient communication. If the first gives more and better control over the activities and results of the patient and allows for a more dynamic selection of individual programs for each, the second allows for a competitive aspect. Thanks to the second component, patients are more motivated to improve their outcome against others and allows for an increased sense of social feeling. Taken together, this is what makes tools like Serious Games quite effective as a means of help and support. [24, 25]

Given the variety of modern methods and tools for creating this kind of rehabilitation systems, one can already find quite a few examples of such applications, which are also divided into broadly and narrowly focused ones. Also, due to the different characteristics of technical and target parameters, the combination of functions and requirements, it makes sense to divide such systems into different areas, depending on the technological level, focus, target audience, topics, etc.

This article aims to explore those solutions that have been created and are aimed at a specific category and purpose of rehabilitation interventions, namely support for people with musculoskeletal problems. In this study, support systems will be analyzed, described and evaluated, both in the form of computer games and devices.

The article consists of five sections: Section 1 - Introduction; Section 2 - Materials and Methods, which describes the basic criteria and search procedures used for the analysis, demonstrates the materials themselves, as well as their characteristics and features; Section 3 - Results, which presents the results of analysis and comparison of selected articles; Section 4 - Discussion and Conclusions, which raises issues of the possibilities of application of the studied solutions, their comparison and conclusions about their effectiveness.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the scoping review presented in this article, the search criteria for the material of interest included several items: keywords searched for, libraries and databases of scientific articles, inclusion and exclusion criteria, article content, etc. Below we will describe all the main criteria and parameters for the selection of material.

A scoping review, which is a synthesis of knowledge, examines the scope, range and nature of the existing literature. Compared to a systematic review, a scoping review has two main differences:

Determining whether there is a well-developed topic, as scoping review review tends to focus on broader topics. Secondly, whether a detailed assessment of the quality of the literature needs to be carried out, whereas scoping review does not prioritize such tasks.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Data extraction

To create the initial database, we investigated the results of the Web of Science portal. The results of found articles from Web of Science helped us to assess the situation of research trends in the direction of rehabilitation and frailty in general terms. Despite the rather extensive list of results, we still decided to investigate various more highly specialized databases.

To select articles for analysis, the main sources of digital resources were chosen 6 databases: ACM (Association for Computing Machinery), IEEE, DBLP Computer Science Bibliography, Google Scholar, PubMed, SCOPUS.

The following scientific terms were used to search for materials:

- (Frailty AND Rehabilitation) OR (Frailty AND Elderly) OR (Frailty AND Health-care);
- (Games AND Elderly) OR (Games AND Healthcare) OR (Games AND Frailty);
- (Frailty AND Games) OR (Frailty AND Serious Games) OR (Serious Games AND Healthcare) OR (Frailty AND Rehabilitation AND Games).

During the analysis of the number of search results, it was found that only 4 databases have eligible materials. In this regard, the results from 4 databases will be used in the future: ACM, Scholar, PubMed and SCOPUS. The search in the online digital libraries was conducted in November 2021.

Inclusion and Exclusion criteria

Also, inclusion and exclusion criteria, which serve as limiters and filters of found articles, were introduced to select the materials we need for a more accurate sampling. The very form of these criteria is as follows:

Inclusion criteria: **Population**: Older adults aged 50 to 90 with different levels of frailty. **Intervention**: Digital solutions based on Serious Games, acting as support, and training assistants. Applications for mobile, personal computer and stationary systems mostly based on motion-capture technologies. **Publication source**: Journals with impact factor Q1/Q2.

Exclusion criteria: Population: People with very high physical dysfunctions, or with the presence of mental illness, or people younger than 50 years old. Intervention: Applications and tools aimed solely for entertainment and bearing no therapeutic function. Articles written in languages other than English. Also excluded are data that are in paid access. Articles published in conferences, books, or other sources other than high impact factor scientific journals. Also excluded are those sources that provide descriptions of systems or devices, but do not provide examples and descriptions of the systems themselves, which are used in this study. Publication source: Journals with impact factor Q3/Q4

Research questions

In the course of this study, a list of basic questions that need to be answered to understand the essence of each of the studies presented was compiled for a comprehensive analysis of the selected sources. All questions of interest were divided into two blocks: Main (MQ) and Additional (AQ) questions. Below, Table 1 shows the list of these questions.

	_			
	MQ1	What is the main area of frailty?.		
	MQ2	Type of a solution (simulator game, devise system)		
	MQ3	Haptic feedback integration		
	MQ4	Sensor's usage		
	MQ5	Was integration of intelligent systems (AI, Neural Networks) used?		
Main block	MQ6	Specification of solution		
	MQ7	Reusability of solution		
	MQ8	Variability of solutions		
	MQ9	Does the simulator allow the selection of different scenarios based on trainee's needs?		
	MQ10	Characteristics of the target audience and its influence		
	AQ1	What is the level of interactivity of the system?		
	AQ2	What immersion method is used (AR, VR, standard methods)?		
	AQ3	What visualization methods used?		
	AQ4	Solution portability		
Additional	AQ5	What platform types were used?		
block	AQ6	Which development kits were used for development?		
	AQ7	Which metric was used for result evaluation?		
	AQ8	Which evaluation method was used?		
	AQ9	Was a statistical analysis performed?		
	AQ10	Is current solution commercial?		
	SQ1	What is the number or methods per platform?		
Statistical	SQ2	What is the age scale of target audience for solutions?		
block	SQ3	How many solutions using motion capture?		
	SQ4	Which used evaluation score system is most used?		

Table 1. List of research questions.

The questions presented in the main block are aimed at improving the understanding of the fundamental aspects of each selected study. At the same time, an additional block clarifies various features on technical or functional grounds.

RESULTS

Flow Chart

In the end, after applying these criteria, a total of 360 articles were collected from database searches. Figure 1 below shows a diagram of the filtering and sampling of materials, before they were further examined.

Identification of studies via databases and registers

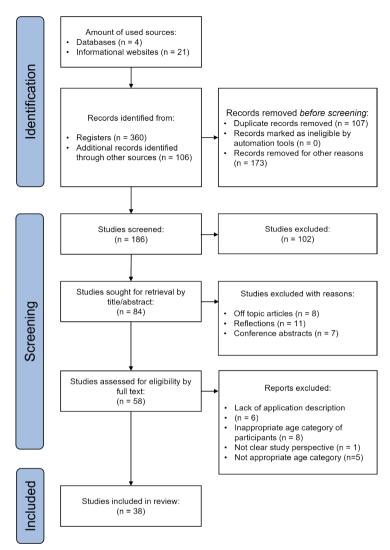


Figure 1 - Flow chart of articles selection process

Of all the originally selected articles, only 38 documents that meet the original search criteria remained for further research after several filtering steps.

Having carefully analyzed the selected studies, Table 2 was compiled, which shows a detailed description of the characteristics we are interested in. Having analyzed the data in this table, the following conclusions and analytical results are presented in Figure 2 and Figure 3 and Figure 4.

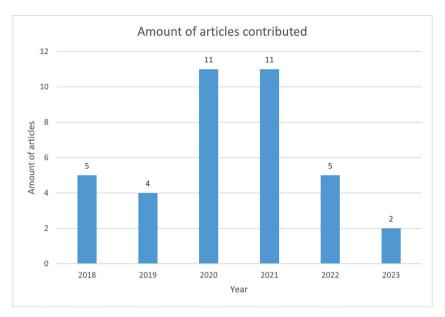


Figure 2 - Statistics of article distribution by year.

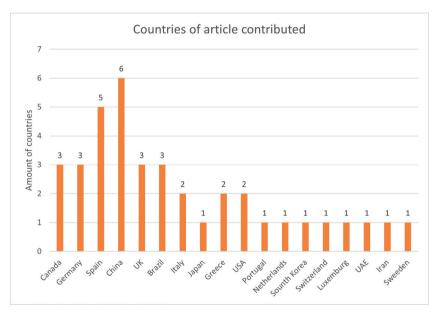


Figure 3 - Statistics of distribution of articles by country of publication.

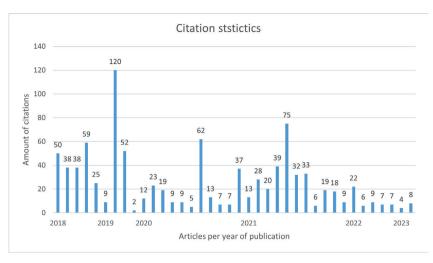


Figure 4 - Statistics of distribution of articles by number of citations.

Reference	Title of Selected Study	Results Description	
Wu 2018 [26]	Understanding Older Users' Acceptance of Wearable Interfaces for Sensor-based Fall Risk Assessment	System implemented in this study achieved high user acceptance (Hypothesis H1), and participants consider the fall risk estimation useful and the accessibility is appreciated.	
Graf 2020 [27]	Playing in Virtual Nature: Improving Mood of Elderly People Using VR Technology	Significant reduction of the elderly people's anxiety regarding the VR technology	
Shahmoradi 2022 [28]	A Systematic Review on Serious Games in Attention Rehabilitation and Their Effects	A systematic review of solutions aimed at training and development of different program solutions in different settings and for different rehabilitation problems of the elderly.	
Kondragunta 2019 [29]	Estimation of Gait Parameters from 3D Pose for Elderly Care	The necessary key joint for gait parameter estimation are selected and the projection of those key joints into a 3D environment is done. Some gait parameters that are useful to analyze the gait of a person are estimated	
Brauner 2020 [30]	Serious Motion-Based Exercise Games for Older Adults: Evaluation of Usability, Performance, and Pain Mitigation	Study shows two games, that were evaluated as easy to use and fun to play. Both game interventions had a strong pain-mitigating effect in older adults	
Gonzalez-Bernal 2021 [31]	Influence of the Use of Wii Games on Physical Frailty Components in Institutionalized Older Adults	A Wii Fit® console intervention for 8 weeks improved walking speed, static balance, and reduced falling risk and frailty levels in institutionalized older adults	

Kwan 2021 [32]	Feasibility and Effects of Virtual Reality Motor-Cognitive Training in Community-Dwelling Older People With Cognitive Frailty: Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial	VR simultaneous motor-cognitive training is effective at enhancing the cognitive function of older people with cognitive frailty
Yu 2021 [33]	Randomized Controlled Trial on the Effects of a Combined Intervention of Computerized Cognitive Training Preceded by Physical Exercise for Improving Frailty Status and Cognitive Function in Older Adults	Improves frailty status and cognitive function of community-dwelling older adults,
Afyouni 2020 [34]	Adaptive Rehabilitation Bots in Serious Games	Feasibility and user experience measures were collected, and the results of experiments show that patients found our game-based adaptive solution engaging and effective, and most of them could achieve high accuracy in performing the personalized prescribed therapies.
Parke 2018 [35]	Age-related physical and psychological vulnerability as pathways to problem gambling in older adults	Study provides a significant novel contribution to understanding pathways that account for the development and maintenance of problem gambling in older adult pop
Chu 2021 [36]	Exergaming Platform for Older Adults Residing in Long-Term Care Homes: User-Centered Design, Development, and Usability Study	Study demonstrated that an exergaming platform could be co created with LTC home residents with multiple cognitive and physical impairments, who are a challenging group to engage in research
Oliviera 2021 [37]	Feasibility, safety, acceptability, and functional outcomes of playing Nintendo Wii Fit Plus™ for frail elderly: study protocol for a feasibility trial	The current study is designed to evaluate the feasibility, safety, acceptability, and functional outcomes of playing NWFP for frail older adults
Lunardini 2020 [38]	2D Virtual Reality-Based Exercise Improves Spatial Navigation in Institutionalized Non-robust Older Persons: A Preliminary Data Report of a Single-Blind, Randomized, and Controlled Study	Virtual reality-based exercise improves the spatial navigation of institutionalized non-robust older persons.
Tuena 2020 [39]	Validity and usability of a smart ball– driven serious game to monitor grip strength in independent elderlies	Game specifically designed to measure age-related muscle weakness while engaging elder users in a compelling activity.
Mugueta-Aguinaga 2019 [40]	Usability Issues of Clinical and Research Applications of Virtual Reality in Older People: A Systematic Review	-
Lin 2020 [41]	Development and Evaluation of a Computer Game Combining Physical and Cognitive Activities for the Elderly	This system simultaneously combines musical rhythm games with exercises for cognitive training, while the exercises are designed to correlatively combine movements with the concept of acupressure points.

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Cuesta-Gómez 2020 [42]	Effects of virtual reality associated with serious games for upper limb rehabilitation inpatients with multiple sclerosis: randomized controlled trial	An experimental protocol using an LMC based Serious Games designed for UL rehabilitation showed improvements for unilateral gross manual dexterity, fine manual dexterity, and coordination in MS patients with high satisfaction and excellent compliance
Shimada 2019 [43]	Prevalence of Psychological Frailty in Japan: NCGG-SGS as a Japanese National Cohort Study	Defined psychological frailty as the co-presence of physical frailty and depressive mood
Zacharaki 2020 [44]	FrailSafe: An ICT Platform for Unobtrusive Sensing of Multi-Domain Frailty for Personalized Interventions	The system consists of an integrated platform that aims to early detect frailty in the older people through the use of ICT technologies equipped with artificial intelligence tools
Yu 2020 [45]	Older adults' perspective towards participation in a multicomponent frailty prevention program: a qualitative study	These findings highlighted several important factors for consideration in future design of frailty interventions regarding the needs of pre-frail and frail older adults, which could help to motivate and sustain their participation in community-based frailty prevention programs
Linn 2021 [46]	Digital Health Interventions among People Living with Frailty: A Scoping Review	-
Tegou 2018 [47]	A Low-Cost Indoor Activity Monitoring System for Detecting Frailty in Older Adults	The system is based on Bluetooth RSSI fingerprints using beacons
Randriambelonoro 2023 [48]	Gamified Physical Rehabilitation for Older Adults With Musculoskeletal Issues: Pilot Noninferiority Randomized Clinical Trial	A noninferiority related to the primary outcome (SPPB) was identified during the hospital stay, and no significant differences were found between the control and intervention groups for any of the secondary outcomes (IHGS, FIM, or steps), which demonstrates the potential of the serious game-based intervention to be as effective as the standard physical rehabilitation at the hospital.
Ruiz 2018 [49]	Validation of an automatically generated screening score for frailty: the care assessment need (CAN) score	Tool for detection of frailty and warrants further investigation regarding its applicability in primary care setting
Lau 2021 [50]	A framework and immersive serious game for mild cognitive impairment	A range of cognitive rehabilitation games have been proposed to supplement or replace traditional rehabilitative training by offering benefits such as improved engagement
Rahemi 2018 [51]	Toward Smart Footwear to Track Frailty Phenotypes—Using Propulsion Performance to Determine Frailty	This study demonstrates that a foot- worn sensor-derived gait measures during the propulsive phase of walking can be sensitive metrics in assessing frailty

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Alhasan 2021 [52]	Application of Interactive Video Games as Rehabilitation Tools to Improve Postural Control and Risk of Falls in Prefrail Older Adults	In this study, objective postural control assessments were made using static posturography via traditional postural sway measurements
Han 2021 [53]	Mobile Augmented Reality Serious Game for Improving Old Adults' Working Memory	A mobile-based augmented reality system for regular cognitive function training is proposed to minimize declines in cognitive function among the elderly. Using the characteristics of markerless augmented reality technology that can support physical activities, the foregoing system was developed in the form of a serious game based on an understanding of physical aging
Pereira 2021 [54]	A Virtual Reality Serious Game for Hand Rehabilitation Therapy	The system was assessed by seven able-bodied participants using a semistructured interview targeting three evaluation categories: hardware usability, software usability and suggestions for improvement
Madureira 2020 [55]	My-AHA: Software Platform to Promote Active and Healthy Ageing	Software platform that comprises a software ecosystem designed to seamlessly integrate different health and active ageing solutions, targeting senior well-being
Gorregidor-Sanchez 2020 [56]	Effectiveness of Virtual Reality Systems to Improve the Activities of Daily Life in Older People	Use of VRSs is an innovative and feasible technique to support and improve the functional autonomy of community-dwelling older adults
Kosterink 2019 [57]	GOAL: An eHealth Application for Rewarding Healthy Behaviour. The First Experiences of Older Adults	Developed technology and assistive tools for the target population of less-technologically skilled older adults and those less motivated in achieving a healthy lifestyle, this is not necessarily the main target
Shapoval 2021 [58]	Biofeedback Applied to Interactive Serious Games to Monitor Frailty in an Elderly Population	The effectiveness of the gaming platform increases the patient's outcome from 30% to 50% depending on the level and activity, the value in this case does not show the specific rehabilitative potential of the system
Eun 2022 [59]	Artificial intelligence-based personalized serious game for enhancing the physical and cognitive abilities of the elderly	Study designed the exercise serious game Farming with Artificial Intelligence-(AI-) based personalized systems of difficulty level adjustment and relative scoring to motivate the user to keep playing the game with pleasure while applying a set of gratification and motivation technique.

Beltran-Alacreu 2022 [60]	A Serious Game for Performing Task- Oriented Cervical Exercises Among Older Adult Patients With Chronic Neck Pain: Development, Suitability, and Crossover Pilot Study	The serious game developed in this study showed good suitability for use in adults over 70 years of age with chronic neck pain. The game was a safe method for performing task-oriented cervical exercises, and patients reported very high levels of satisfaction and acceptance after the use of this technology
Liu 2023 [61]	Application of Immersive Virtual- Reality-Based Puzzle Games in Elderly Patients with Post-Stroke Cognitive Impairment: A Pilot Study	This pilot study suggests that IVR-based puzzle games are a promising approach to improve post-stroke cognitive function, especially executive cognitive function, and visual—spatial attention in older adults
Fu 2022 [62]	Conceptual Design of an Extended Reality Exercise Game for the Elderly	This research first analyzed the relevant literature and existing VR exercise games for the elderly to find characteristics and their particular needs
Rorato Souza 2022 [63]	A Serious Games and Game Elements Based Approach for Patient Telerehabilitation Contexts	Was developed to assist in conducting telerehabilitation sessions that involve a cycle ergometer as a device – a bedside bicycle used in rehabilitation sessions for patients with motor disorders

Table 2. Main reference table

Main investigation parameters

In addition to basic information about the articles selected for the study, it is also important to understand the specifics of the applications. For this purpose, it is necessary to further analyze the following parameters:

- Platform of use
- Principle of operation
- Form and type of use
- Need for additional tools and their number
- Variants of the information to be obtained

Due to this, it is possible to speak about the trend of research development in the direction of Serious Games for support and rehabilitation.

Main frailty area (MQ1)

In terms of functionality, all systems can be divided into two categories: evaluation [29, 41-43, 59] and training [32-34, 49, 58]. In the first case, the systems are aimed at detecting or monitoring [36, 47, 49, 58] the presence or absence of any problems, and if these problems exist, the system helps to analyze and understand the degree of frailty. The second case is designed directly to help train or prevent [26, 28] these very problems. Apart from the elements of collecting information about the training itself, this module does not carry in itself.

More generally, the presented solutions can be divided into monofunctional, for example [26, 28, 31, 38, 46], and multifunctional [30, 32, 41, 49], which include several tasks at once. The second type is more practical, at least in view of the fact that such systems can be used simultaneously for several purposes, which gives advantages. The author's system [58] is multifunctional, and along with, for example [41, 51, 52], it is able to perform all necessary measurements and calculations in the background, while the player will do game activities. In contrast to, for example [26, 35, 46, 50, 51], where the emphasis is on one thing only, often only training, or "here and now" data analysis without further recording and processing, multifunctional systems (including author's) give a wider toolbox in monitoring player/patient results. Of course, there are disadvantages of such systems in terms of reliability, because the strong overload of the presence of a variety of mechanics and algorithms increases the probability of failure and errors, however, modern computing resources can reduce them to a minimum.

If we analyze the main rehabilitation modalities presented in the above-mentioned studies, the 2 most important ones can be identified among the main ones, namely direct physical [29-31, 34-40, 47-49] and hybrid [28, 32, 33, 41, 42, 44-46], which include complex exercises and tasks that affect multiple aspects of the user's condition. The distribution statistics are shown in Figure 5.

Rehabilitation aims focus

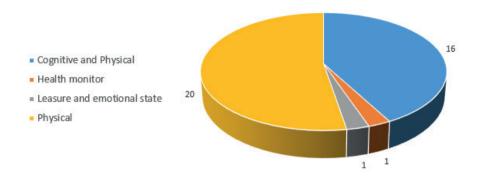


Figure 5 – Statistics on the distribution of the direction of rehabilitation impact.

Type of the solution (MQ2, AQ5)

The picture is also quite clear with regard to data sampling and estimation. Developers mainly resort to standardized measurement systems, or adapt them to their specific needs and goals. In this set of articles, all research is aimed at tracking and evaluating exactly the physical indicators, so the variability of measurement systems includes only the basic methods of assessment, or their modifications.

There are only a few types of such estimation parameters used in the articles we studied. These are either self-made estimation systems [42, 45, 48, 58] or algorithms for which a certain common parameter is introduced [28, 49, 52]. In their distribution, these two methods have approximately equal weight, but different specific estimation systems are less distributed, and give a more specific picture for their particular solution [34, 36, 50, 57]. As for the tests themselves, it is often a complex process of obtaining information about the player's movements, their evaluation and subsequent interpretation.

In fact, we get the following picture: if we take any system with self-made scale, for example [45, 48], in this case the result of the player is calculated based on the spatial characteristics X, Y of the key points of the body or the object. This method allows to compose quite accurately the temporal characteristic of the pattern of movements in the form of a signal. Author's system [58] uses the same method, so a custom scale was used to evaluate the results. At the same time, such solutions as [28, 52] measure and analyze by calculating kinetic characteristics, such as speed or acceleration of sensors or key points, which allows to bring the results of the system to already ready standardized scales of frailty

evaluation. And in this case, in contrast to the methods [45, 48, 58], both external sensors and software solutions can be used (then the speed and vector of change of their spatial parameters, rather than the general characteristic of the key points position, is calculated).

Considering the above, it is difficult to say which method is more efficient: in the case of [45, 48, 58] and similar ones, the advantage is simplicity and greater accessibility of use, in the absence of additional peripherals, and in the case of solutions similar to [28, 52], more accurate and standardized data extraction and evaluation. The disadvantage of each category is a more narrowly focused area of application (in case of [45, 48, 58]), because each solution introduces its own evaluation scale, which may cause difficulties in understanding the medical staff, while for [28, 52] the higher price (additional sensors) as well as possible difficulties in setting up and calibration of the system.

However, even so, the ratio of the presence or absence of additional means is roughly equally distributed among the different solutions. As can be seen from Figure 6, this parameter should be considered not from the fact of availability, but from the number of these additional devices or systems.

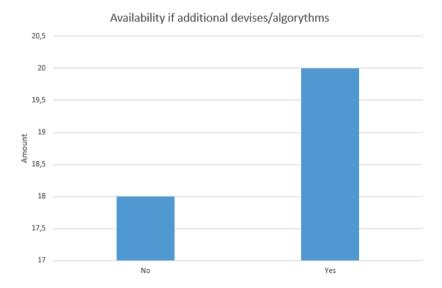


Figure 6 – Statistics on the distribution of the direction of rehabilitation impact.

Level of interactivity and haptic feedback integration (MQ3, MQ4, AQ1)

To be effective in using a particular solution, it is critical to understand whether a particular system has the additional means to provide not only tracking information about the player, but also to provide the player himself with additional value from the system/game. This is where the MQ3 (Haptic feedback integration) question is important to answer.

If we talk about feedback, then in this case we need to rely on what form this or that system has. In fact, all of them can be conditionally divided into 3 types: with low, medium and high degree of direct feedback. More specifically, mobile applications (in general cases) usually have a low degree [26, 47, 51, 55, 57]. The reason for this is to maximize accessibility and ease of use. The average degree of interaction is inherent in applications like computer games [30, 31, 34, 37-39, 42, 48, 50, 60]. In this case, this level can vary as necessary to ensure sufficient information exchange between the tutor, the client of the system, and the user directly. A high degree of interaction is characterized by systems with high interactivity, such as augmented reality systems [32] or virtual reality VR applications [27, 61], which provide maximum immersion in the process.

Separately, multiplatform solutions [29, 33, 35, 36, 41, 43, 44, 53, 59], in which it is quite difficult to distinguish a specific level and degree of interaction. Depending on the situation, they can have different degrees of interactivity with the same task inputs. The statistics of the distribution of the solutions presented above is demonstrated in Figure 7.

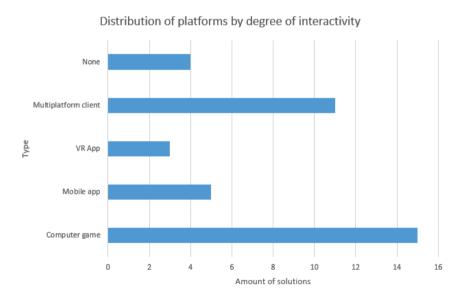


Figure 7 – Statistics on the distribution of the direction of rehabilitation impact.

Target audience (MQ10)

In order to analyze program solutions, it is also necessary to understand for which age group a particular system is designed. This is due to the fact that for different age intervals, even in the same population group, often external health factors are quite critical and can significantly affect the final results. Conventionally, we can distinguish 4 such groups: 51-60, 61-70, 71-80, 80+. Why this is the case will be described further on with examples.

In the first group, 51-60 years old, the state of users, if we take countries with a sufficient standard of living, in such an age there are less observed any chronic, acquired or age-related changes in the body, which can affect the parameters of users, relative to the other categories mentioned above. Thus, support and rehabilitation applications and systems do not require special customization and are easier to create.

In other groups, the higher the age indicator, the more it is necessary to consider before and during the development of such systems. Also, they are quite rare, because at more advanced ages the results of rehabilitation decrease, and it is more appropriate to start training and support in the segment of 50-55 years old. The same is confirmed by the results of analyzing the presented list of solutions, which are shown in Figure 8

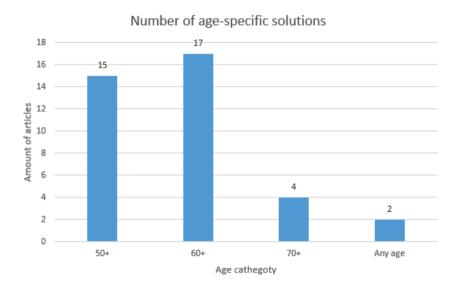


Figure 8 – Statistics on the distribution of studies in different age categories.

DISCUSSION

By analyzing and evaluating the articles about rehabilitation, there appears a possibility to draw a general conclusion about the situation in this area, as well as answer some of the questions that was proposed in the Introduction section. First of all, it is worth mentioning the general data that were obtained in the course of the study. As statistics show, the issue of support for the elderly has indeed become increasingly important in recent years, especially in developed countries. The number of studies in this direction is increasing every year, as well as the number of game-based applications and support tools.

This study has several purposes in itself. The first is to collect and evaluate information about those applications and platforms that are intended to support, highlighting their main

features and technical solutions. The second goal - on the basis of the data obtained, to assess the prospects for these or other technical solutions and compare them with a similar system author previously developed [58].

It should be mentioned that in parallel with this research there is a development of a game system, which is based on the technology of motion capture and is designed to support the physical condition of the elderly or patients with problems of the musculoskeletal system. All further discussions will be in the vein of discussing certain features and comparing them with our platform.

Next, the questions posed at the beginning of the study will be answered to help better understand the situation and draw a conclusion. It will be indicated at once that, in the following discussion, a few articles will be chosen from among those that have the highest quality score, or those that are most representative, as examples of certain situations or parameters.

Q3: What technical solutions were used for frailty studies?

If we talk about technological or software solutions that are used in such systems, the picture is quite complex. First of all, the availability of a solution will depend on the main task of the system and the functional requirements. In terms of such requirements, in this case, rehabilitation measures are considered. It is this initial program of rehabilitation measures that will ultimately determine how technically complex the system turns out to be.

In this article was mainly considered those technical solutions that are intended to be used in the case of physical problems. In this regard, we have almost 65% of the use cases of motion tracking systems [34, 45, 59]. The same 5% to 15% of the use of other hybrid [43, 44, 56] or intermediate [30, 39, 46, 58] systems for estimating body position in space.

When it comes to efficiency, it's hard to tell at a glance which technical solution shows the highest degree of efficiency. If we take as a basis solution with algorithms based on physical methods (hardware), then, for example, in systems [36, 43, 45, 48] these devices can be interpreted differently. These are "mats" based on strain-gauge or LED sensors [36], as well as miosensors with gyroscopes [43], VR and AR systems [45], stationary motion sensors [48] and many others. What they all have in common is the presence of an external periphery, which they actually are, acting as a "generator/collector" of incoming data. Compared to software solutions, these methods have an advantage in terms of accuracy and coverage of possible measurable parameters. On the other hand, they are somewhat inferior in terms of reliability, ease of use, price and energy efficiency.

Programmatic methods, on the other hand, have an equally complex structure and variability. They can be based on both conventional program algorithms [28, 34, 41, 52] and neural networks [48, 51]. The system we are developing also belongs to the second type [59]. The variability of software solutions allows us to solve different problems using a

minimum of resources. In the example of outhors system [59], all information comes through a conventional webcam, while the solution [51] also uses a camera, but with additional photosensors, which allow to increase the accuracy of the neural network, by simplifying the search for key points, which simplifies the neural network. In the case of system [59], the network itself has a more accurate method of training, and as a consequence, the principle of operation, which allows more accurate processing of the obtained image without the use of additional tools. In [48], for example, the algorithm processes several sensors at once. This allows to obtain more information, but the accuracy of processing will be lower, due to the large amount of data. These are direct examples, proving and demonstrating the variability of software methods, which is their undoubted advantage, along with the simplicity and cheapness of use by the end-user. Conventional software solutions are also quite effective, especially when combined with hardware components, or neural networks. These combinations make it possible to minimize the disadvantages inherent in each method separately.

What perspectives do all those solutions have?

To give an answer to this question, you must first determine for which direction the system with body tracking will be applied. If we talk about the sphere of entertainment and consider such systems as a means of leisure, there is little chance of viability. This is confirmed by the examples of games on the Kinect and Wii. They weren't bad entertainment services, especially for the times of 2010-2015. But now we see that they were extremely niche products and have extremely low popularity.

In addition, compared to other games or services, this direction does not give anything new or involving in the process. Even though modern body-tracking systems do not require any additional technical means besides a video camera, which is a fairly common gadget, in a normal situation such systems are perceived as "normal physical exercise disguised as a game".

If you look at such decisions from a medical point of view, the picture in this case is the opposite. In the process of rehabilitation, the patient will be forced to do the doctor's orders. Given that the processes of physical rehabilitation are rather monotonous and routine, a playful interpretation of these processes just saves the day. In fact, the player finds these actions more meaningful (notwithstanding his understanding of their necessity) and thus complies with the doctor's orders with greater enthusiasm, which has been confirmed by research. To a greater extent this applies to the sweet and old age category. Often patients in these age categories need additional motivation to perform rehabilitation measures (for various psychological and behavioral reasons). This is exactly where the methods of playful interpretation of routine activities are helpful. Nor should we forget the trends described in Section 1. Due to the increasing number of elderly people and the increasing research

interest in this area, the prospects for game-based rehabilitation systems in the medical field seem to be quite high at the moment.

During the analysis of the articles, one interesting fact was found, which relates to one of the additional unobvious tasks of the studied solutions. In parallel, we are developing a system [59] similar to those shown and described in this article. It is also aimed at supporting the elderly in terms of physical rehabilitation. In addition to a comparison with other similar solutions in terms of efficiency, technical design features and visuals, we were interested in another feature that is not obvious. Socialization Function. Due to the fact that this system, which is a computer game, can be used in terms of socialization of users, by introducing multiplayer. The idea is as follows.

In all of the solutions we studied, the result of any activity of the player is visible and used either only by him (in the vast majority of cases), or visible, for example, to a personal doctor. But what happens if the player sees the results of other participants? Confirming the data of the results of the system development and testing, authors asked themselves the question of socialization and its impact on the result. As it turned out, those test takers who saw other people's results tried to perform this or that task better, in terms of accuracy or speed. The mere fact that someone did the exercise better already spurred the player to take more responsibility for the task, which from the point of view of the process of adaptation and evaluation of performance is certainly a positive trend. It was also observed that such players were quicker to understand the task assigned to them, and therefore faster and better to cope with it. The same was true of the gameplay moments. Thus, the goals that the authors set during the development of their own platform contribute to one of the target programs of the United Nations, namely Goal 3 - Good Health and Well-Being.

LIMITATIONS

It is also worth saying that this study has certain limitations. The first is the methods of data selection and analysis. Considering that the presented article is aimed at studying the technical and conceptual side of the rehabilitation tools shown, the authors took into account the results of the direct work of these tools only indirectly. This is done in order to focus only on those technical and programmatic solutions that have positive effectiveness and results. The second limitation is the target audience. Although the type of apps under study is conceptually possible for use by any age group, the authors are most interested in research aimed specifically at supporting the elderly. This category was chosen because of the information presented in Section 1.

CONCLUSIONS

As a conclusion, it can be noted that game systems aimed at helping to support and rehabilitate patients with physical problems can become not only an additional and quite powerful tool in terms of medical effectiveness, but also an assistant in terms of socialization of such people. This is especially true for the elderly, because often their social activity is very low. Rehabilitation game systems can help not only improve the physical condition of this category of people, but also have a positive effect on the mental state, introducing an "adversarial" component to a seemingly routine process. This fact further confirms the necessity and prospects of continuing research in this direction.

The information obtained during this study will help to better understand the peculiarities of working with applications aimed at rehabilitation. In future work, the acquired knowledge will be useful during the development of our own platform, namely a better assessment of the player's capabilities, elaboration of functional tasks, a clearer focus on executive functions, better feedback.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest.

ABBREVIATIONS

SG - Serious Games.

VR - Virtual Reality.

AR - Additional Reality

AI – Artificial Intelligence.

CAN - Care Assessment Need

MQ - Main Question.

AQ - Additional Question.

OECD - The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

ACM – Association for Computing Machinery.

IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

DBLP - Databases and logic programming.

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CHAPTER 5

MICROBIAL RESISTANCE AND BIOPROSPECTION: TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT: This article analyzes the interrelationship between microbial resistance and the sustainable use of biodiversity, exploring its implications for global health and environmental conservation. Initially, the crucial role of antimicrobials in modern medicine is highlighted, while highlighting the emerging challenges associated with bacterial resistance. Antibiotic resistance is examined from the perspective of intrinsic and acquired mechanisms, including horizontal gene transfer between bacteria. On the other hand, the article explores the richness of biodiversity, especially in the Brazilian context, and its importance for biotechnological research. Initiatives such as BIOTA-FAPESP and the SISBIOTA Program are highlighted as examples of integrated approaches to mapping and conserving biological diversity, while promoting sustainable socioeconomic development. Furthermore, bioprospecting is presented as a promising strategy for discovering new therapeutic agents in natural organisms. The potential of Brazilian biodiversity as a source of new medicines is emphasized, highlighting the need for conservation approaches that balance economic exploitation with environmental preservation. Finally, the article argues that biodiversity conservation can play a crucial role in combating microbial resistance, offering therapeutic alternatives and reducing dependence on conventional antimicrobials. This integrated approach highlights the importance of collaboration between scientists, policymakers and local communities in the search for sustainable solutions to global health and environmental challenges.

KEYWORDS: Microbial resistance, Biodiversity, Antimicrobials, Bioprospecting, Sustainability.

RESISTÊNCIA MICROBIANA E BIOPROSPECÇÃO: TENDÊNCIAS E DESAFIOS

RESUMO: Este estudo analisa a inter-relação entre a resistência microbiana e o uso sustentável da biodiversidade, explorando suas implicações na saúde global e na conservação ambiental. Inicialmente, destaca-se o papel crucial dos antimicrobianos na medicina moderna, enquanto ressalta os desafios emergentes associados à resistência bacteriana. A resistência aos antibióticos é examinada sob a ótica dos mecanismos intrínsecos e adquiridos, incluindo a transferência horizontal de genes entre as bactérias. Por outro lado, o artigo explora a riqueza da biodiversidade, especialmente no contexto brasileiro, e sua importância para a pesquisa biotecnológica. Iniciativas como o BIOTA-FAPESP e o Programa SISBIOTA são destacadas como exemplos de abordagens integradas para mapear e conservar a diversidade biológica. ao mesmo tempo em que promovem o desenvolvimento socioeconômico sustentável. Além disso, a bioprospecção é apresentada como uma estratégia promissora para a descoberta de novos agentes terapêuticos em organismos naturais. O potencial da biodiversidade brasileira como fonte de novos medicamentos é enfatizado, ressaltando a necessidade de abordagens de conservação que equilibrem a exploração econômica com a preservação ambiental. Por fim, o artigo argumenta que a conservação da biodiversidade pode desempenhar um papel crucial no combate à resistência microbiana, oferecendo alternativas terapêuticas e reduzindo a dependência dos antimicrobianos convencionais. Essa abordagem integrada destaca a importância da colaboração entre cientistas, formuladores de políticas e comunidades locais na busca por soluções sustentáveis para os desafios globais de saúde e meio ambiente.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Resistência microbiana, Biodiversidade, Antimicrobianos, Bioprospecção, Sustentabilidade.

INTRODUCTION

Antimicrobial resistance, which has been observed since the advent of antibiotics, is a result of the excessive and inappropriate use of these medications. This has led to the emergence and increase of pathogenic microorganisms that are resistant to all available classes of antibiotics, whether natural, semi-synthetic, or synthetic. This reality not only complicates the treatment of diseases in humans but also affects plants and animals, highlighting the urgent need to discover new therapeutic agents to address this health crisis (BEJARANO; PÉREZ; SÁNCHEZ-MORA, 2018).

In this context, the widespread use of antibiotics has resulted in the emergence of microorganisms known as superbugs, representing a significant challenge to public health. These bacteria have developed survival mechanisms in the host, which can be attributed to natural selection as conceptualized by Charles Darwin. These mechanisms include gene transfer, mutations, and biofilm formation (HOPMAN et al., 2019). Thus, the first cases of penicillin resistance were recorded in 1961, and over time, resistance to various antibiotics began to emerge. Currently, we are living in the era of prudent antimicrobial use, characterized by intensive efforts to find alternatives to the excessive use of these medications (PRESCOTT, 2017).

Consequently, strategies to mitigate bacterial resistance, such as the responsible use of antibiotics, the prevention of bacterial infections, and the control of the spread of resistant microorganisms, are fundamental. Moreover, it is crucial to maintain continuous and active efforts in the search for new metabolic compounds that are effective against a variety of pathogenic microorganisms. In this scenario, scientific studies aim to identify biological diversity and explore new natural products with antimicrobial potential (DA COSTA & JUNIOR, 2017).

Bioprospecting is defined as the exploration of genetic resources in nature with the aim of contributing to future research and development of products. In the pharmaceutical field, this practice is crucial as it drives the biotechnological advancement of medications. This is due to the fact that the pharmaceutical sector depends on the investigation of new molecules for the production of medicines, with a significant portion of currently available substances resulting from this type of research (DA SILVA et al., 2024).

Thus, in view of the growing global concern with the increase in antimicrobial resistance and the urgent need to find new therapeutic solutions, it is essential to explore the trends and challenges related to these themes, as the study can provide valuable insights for the development of more effective prevention and treatment strategies, in addition to highlighting the potential of bioprospecting in the discovery of new antimicrobial compounds.

MICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Since their identification, antimicrobial drugs have played a crucial role in promoting human health and have been essential for improving the quality of life. However, doctors often misuse these antimicrobial agents, which are among the most widely used medications. Thus, the indiscriminate and excessive use of antibiotics has led to the development of antimicrobial resistance and the emergence of multidrug-resistant strains (RAM) in pathogens, reaching alarming levels in various regions of the world, especially in developing countries (AYUKEKBONG: NTEMGWA; ATABE, 2017).

Antibiotics are compounds of natural or synthetic origin whose primary function is to combat infections caused by microorganisms, targeting specific microbial components such as the cell wall, protein synthesis, and nucleic acid synthesis, among other mechanisms. To counter these specific attacks, bacteria develop strategies of antimicrobial resistance. This process occurs when bacteria develop different mechanisms to neutralize the action of the antibiotic, usually through DNA mutations or the transfer of plasmids (CARNEIRO, 2019; SCALDAFERRI, 2020).

There are several chemical classes of antibiotics, which can be organized according to their specific target within the bacterial cell. These include: cell wall synthesis inhibitors (Penicillins, Cephalosporins, and Polypeptides); protein synthesis inhibitors (Aminoglycosides, Pleuromutilins, Tetracyclines, Macrolides, Streptogramins, Oxazolidinones, and Glycylcyclines); agents causing damage to the plasma membrane (Lipopeptides); nucleic acid synthesis inhibitors (Rifamycins, Quinolones, and Fluoroquinolones); and competitive inhibitors of essential metabolite synthesis (Sulfonamides) (TORTORA; FUNKE; CASE, 2017).

According to Spellberg (2016), antibiotic resistance (RAM) is undoubtedly one of the main challenges of the 21st century for all major economic, political, and regulatory entities, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Group of Eight (G8). RAM presents the greatest problems and challenges, representing a significant threat to public health (through chemotherapy failure), social concerns and crises, animal health, and environmental issues, thus constituting a severe global problem.

There are various reasons why the indiscriminate use of antibiotics is observed, including inappropriate prescriptions, whether due to lack of necessity or the choice of broad-spectrum medications, along with incorrect periods and doses, which could be adjusted according to the specific situation of the patient. Another contributing factor to this scenario is the lack of doctor-patient communication, leading to treatments that could be brief becoming prolonged problems, sometimes even irreversible (ESTRELA, 2018).

Bacterial resistance can develop through intrinsic and acquired mechanisms (ABRANTES; NOGUEIRA, 2021; DALMOLIN, 2022). Intrinsic or natural resistance is

genetically transmitted, meaning it has morphological and enzymatic characteristics that naturally confer resistance to a specific antibiotic and is part of the bacteria's innate characteristics. Acquired resistance, as the term indicates, is developed through external influences, through genetic mutations that reduce drug sensitivity or horizontal gene transfer (MUNITA; ARIAS, 2016; OLIVEIRA, 2020).

Due to the diversity of antibiotic action mechanisms, bacteria have developed various resistance strategies. In general, bacterial resistance to antibiotics can occur in three ways:

1) changes in cell membrane permeability, which can block the antibiotic's entry into the cell or allow the antibiotic to be expelled from the cell (by active efflux); 2) acquisition of the ability to degrade or inactivate the antibiotic; or 3) the emergence of mutations that alter the target of an antibiotic, rendering it ineffective (LIMA; BENJAMIM; SANTOS, 2017).

The genes responsible for resistance to modern antibiotics have been present in bacteria for centuries or millennia. To acquire antibiotic resistance, there is a dynamic exchange of genetic material between bacteria, occurring even between those of different species, as well as between living and inactive bacteria. This genetic exchange occurs through mechanisms such as conjugation (which involves the transfer of plasmids and transposons through direct contact between bacteria, or the transmission of genetic copies through needle-like structures), transduction (where the exchange of genetic material is mediated by bacteriophage viruses), and transformation (in which the bacterium acquires exogenous DNA from the environment, including from other already dead bacteria) (KHAN; MILLER; ARIAS, 2018).

Antibiotic resistance arises through pre-existing genetic characteristics, transmitted among bacteria by various mechanisms, which can be categorized into four main types: first, the activity of efflux pumps; second, changes in cell membrane composition, altering permeability; third, through mutations that can prevent the entry of antibiotics due to changes in the antibiotic's action site; and lastly, by producing enzymatic inactivators (Figure 1) (DA COSTA, A., & SILVA JUNIOR, 2017; BELLO; DINGLE, 2018).

According to Silveira et al. (2006), pathogenic strains have been able to resist highly effective antibiotics from various chemical classes by using these mechanisms either alone or in combination. The levels of resistance among common bacterial pathogens are alarming; for example, the average rates reported in 76 countries, of 42% for *Escherichia coli* resistant to third-generation cephalosporins and 35% for methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, represent a significant concern (GLASS, 2022).

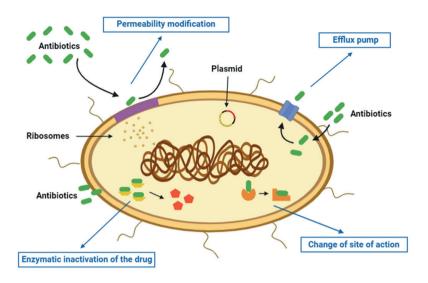


Figure 1. Main defense mechanisms of bacteria against antibiotics.

According to recent statistics, approximately 700,000 people die annually due to infections related to antimicrobial resistance, and it is estimated that this number will increase to 10 million per year by 2050 globally. These numbers are considered alarming and reaffirm the urgency in the search for new antimicrobials. However, considering that traditional antibiotics are still effective in treating various infections, the main focus of new therapeutic agents is to confront multidrug-resistant pathogens and provide a preventive advantage against emerging pathogenic conditions, which expands the search for complementary and alternative medicine, as that it has the capacity to offer treatments with fewer side effects, a broad spectrum of activity against various diseases, high tolerability, low level of toxicity, more affordable cost and pharmacokinetics that allow clinical efficacy without the need for chemical changes (ANAND, 2020).

BIOPROSPECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity or biological diversity is the term used to represent the variety of crucial ecological elements that encompass a range of spatial scales, from genetic levels to species and communities (CAIN; BOWMAN; HACKER, 2018). Therefore, biological diversity refers to the variability of living organisms in all their forms, including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems, as well as the ecological complexes they are part of. This encompasses the diversity within species, between species, and within ecosystems as a whole (BRASIL, 1998).

Brazil is globally known for containing the richest biodiversity on the planet, housing five major continental biomes, the most abundant diversity of continental life, with a significant

proportion of endemic species, and possessing between 15% and 20% of the world's entire biological diversity, including the largest tropical forest, the Amazon, and two of the nineteen global hotspots, the Atlantic Forest and the Cerrado (PRATES; IRVING, 2015). According to Ribeiro et al. (2019), given this status as a megadiverse country, Brazil has a significant commitment regarding the understanding, application, and preservation of biodiversity. This implies considering the fundamental values of life, the associated ecosystem services, and their interaction with social well-being perspectives, as well as opportunities to drive sustainable economic development through this knowledge.

Based on this premise, in 1999, the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) founded the Research Program on Characterization, Conservation, Restoration, and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (BIOTA-FAPESP), with the main purpose of mapping and examining the biodiversity of microorganisms, animals, and plants in the State of São Paulo, as well as promoting the development of natural products with added value that can boost the bioeconomy at a regional level and on a broader scale (FAPESP, 2022). The high-quality results from the beginning of BIOTA-FAPESP inspired the creation of similar initiatives by federal research funding agencies. Such is the case of the SISBIOTA Program, supported by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) in partnership with several state research funding agencies, established in 2010. This initiative promoted collaboration among different natural product research groups throughout Brazil, facilitating the optimization of available resources and equipment, as well as having a positive impact on local communities, which hold traditional knowledge, through the sharing of benefits derived from the sustainable exploitation of biodiversity, following the principles of bioeconomy (SILVA, 2022).

Given Brazil's relevance in the global importance of biodiversity conservation, in conservation areas where human interaction is allowed, traditional knowledge can play a crucial role in environmental planning, species protection, and the promotion of sustainable development. Thus, traditional knowledge emerges as an effective tool for the planning and protection of these regions, enriching science by providing practical approaches grounded in ecosystem understanding, contributing to the understanding of environmental changes (BORGES; PEIXOTO, 2009; BRITO; MARÍN; CRUZ, 2017).

According to Mateo et al. (2001), bioprospecting can be defined as a systematic search for organisms, genes, enzymes, compounds, processes, and components derived from living beings in general, collectively known as genetic resources, that have the potential to contribute to the development of a product. This is notable for its potential in the development of new medicines obtained directly or indirectly from natural products.

Currently, the market for herbal medicines is continuously growing, driven by the wide range of applications of extracts and bioactive compounds derived from plants with medicinal and therapeutic properties. These are characterized by containing active principles that can be employed in the formulation of products related to a variety of pharmacological

responses, such as anti-inflammatory effects, wound healing, pain relief, treatment of parasitic diseases, reduction of inflammation, combating anemia, antibacterial properties, among others (PEDROLLO et al., 2016; SILVA; OLIVEIRA, 2017; EFFERTH et al., 2021).

Therefore, it is essential to develop conservation strategies and promote research on native species, aiming to replace the pressure caused by extractivism with sustainable management practices. This would allow studies related to the use of plants in medicine production, analysis of the chemical composition of native species, investigation of their potential biological activities, and the diversity of species to be explored as a source of sustainable opportunities (JOLY, 2011; STEHMANN; SOBRAL, 2017; SILVA; DOTTO; REBELO, 2022).

CONCLUSIONS

Given the complexity and challenges cited by the misuse of antibiotics and the consequent emergence of antimicrobial resistance, it is essential to conclude that, to face this serious problem, it is essential to adopt preventive and corrective measures in all spheres of society, including awareness, investments in research and development of new antimicrobials, and responsible prescribing practices. Furthermore, exploring alternatives to conventional medicine can offer complementary therapeutic approaches and contribute to preserving the effectiveness of traditional antibiotics. Given the growing impact of antimicrobial resistance on public health, it is imperative to act now to ensure a future where antibiotics remain an effective tool in promoting human health.

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